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1886

AN EPITOME
OF THE
NEWER MATERIA MEDICA.

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Willis G. Tucker, M.D.,

My dear Sir

for the writer

January 13 1893

AN EPITOME

OF THE

NEWER MATERIA MEDICA, STANDARD MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, AND FINE
PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALTIES, INTRODUCED AND MANUFACTURED
BY PARKE DAVIS & COMPANY,

TO WHICH IS ADDED A

COMPLETE PROPERTY AND DOSE LIST

OF ALL THE FLUID, SOLID AND POWDERED EXTRACTS, GERMAN TINCTURES,
NORMAL LIQUIDS AND CONCENTRATIONS PREPARED BY THEM,
TOGETHER WITH A COMPLETE FORMULA LIST OF
THEIR SUGAR AND GELATIN COATED PILLS.

DESIGNED FOR THE SPECIAL CONVENIENCE OF THE BUSY PHYSICIAN.

FOURTH EDITION—REVISED AND ENLARGED.

1886.
PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY
DETROIT, MICH.



QV
P 237e
1886

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CONTENTS.

INTRODUCTORY, -	III.
NOTES ON THE NEWER MATERIA MEDICA, -	1-26
NOTES ON STANDARD MEDICINAL PRODUCTS, -	27-32
NOTES ON FINE PHARMACEUTICAL SPECIALTIES, -	33-50
PROPERTY AND DOSE LIST OF DRUGS, -	51-61
FORMULÆ OF SUGAR AND GELATIN-COATED PILLS, -	61-67
PINK GRANULES -	68
PILLS OF RARE ALKALOIDS -	68
APPENDIX -	69-70
INDEX, -	71-76

INTRODUCTORY.

In January of the present year, we issued the first copy of this pamphlet, the purpose of which is expressed in the title page, and amplified in the annexed table of contents. The speedy absorption by the profession of three editions indicated such an interest in it that it was deemed advisable to revise the matter originally contained in it, and enlarge the scope so as to render it of still greater value. This we have done by adding a complete list of such fluid, solid and powdered extracts, German tinctures, normal liquids, and concentrations as we manufacture, giving the common name of each drug, its botanical synonym, properties, the several of the above enumerated preparations which we manufacture of it, together with the dose; also a complete formulae list of our sugar and gelatin-coated pills, and a very carefully prepared and exhaustive index.

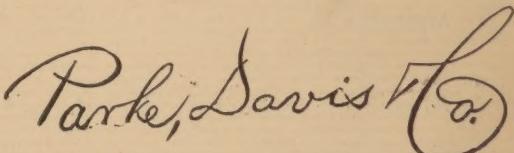
In order to make room for these additions, we have omitted the "Classified List of Pharmaceutical, Therapeutical and Ethical Literature," contained in former editions. Recompense for this omission is had in the fact that under each title in the following pages, it is indicated that we have more detailed printed information, if such be the case. It should be remembered, however, that we frequently issue new pamphlets, working bulletins, etc., and that at the particular time this pamphlet may be in the hands of the reader, we may have printed information on some subject or drug in which he is particularly interested, although not mentioned herein. We, therefore, here take occasion to cordially invite the profession to communicate with us whenever they desire any information germain to the sciences of medicine and pharmacy. We do not, by this invitation, mean to offer ourselves as an inexhaustible and never-failing source of medical information, but simply to express our entire willingness to serve our friends in this manner, whenever it is in our power to do so.

It will be noticed by those who have seen former editions, that the present one numbers fewer pages. This is by reason of the smaller type, and the greater compactness with which the present edition is printed. As a matter of fact, we herewith present more than four times the amount of information contained in previous issues.

We have also refrained herein from referring to our scientific policy, deeming our position now so well and generally understood as to need no further comment, than to say, in conclusion, that we solicit the friendly offices of the professions of medicine and pharmacy on the following grounds:

We use every endeavor to maintain the very highest standard of quality in all our preparations, and we will admit of inferiority to the products of no other manufacturer in the world.

We observe strictly all the generally recognized rules of professional and trade ethics, and do not manufacture any copy-righted, patented, or trade-mark preparations whatsoever, nor do we so label or advertise our products as to encourage their use by the laity without the advice of the physician.

A large, flowing cursive signature in black ink. The main part of the signature reads "Park, Davis & Co." The "P" and "D" are capitalized and connected. A small ampersand follows "Davis". The "Co." is written in a larger, more stylized script. There is a small flourish or loop at the end of the "Co." portion.

DETROIT, AUGUST 1, 1886.

NOTES ON THE NEWER MATERIA MEDICA.

ABRUS PRECATORIUS.

Jequivity. *Synonyms,* Indian Liquorice, Jamaica wild licorice, Liane de Régisse (Fr.), Liane à Régisse, Fragnolo Corallino or Semi di Corallo (Ital.), Bejucu peronilla, B. Peonilla (Puerto Rico), Orozuz abro de cuentas or de rosario, or abro de cuentas (Spain); part employed, the seeds (the root, abri radix, is recognized in the Pharmacopœia of India—a substitute for licorice); natural order, Leguminosæ; habitat, India, South America, Pacific Islands, West Indies and tropical Africa.

Preparations.—We furnish the seeds in packages of one ounce each; and also supply a fluid jequivity in ounce vials. The latter is a concentrated solution of the active constituents of the drug for the extemporaneous preparation of an infusion. One hundred parts of the fluid represent twelve parts of jequivity.

Properties.—Jequivity had for many years been used in Brazil empirically, as a remedy for granulated eye-lids, and it came to the knowledge of the illustrious De Wecker, of Paris, France, through a patient who had been successfully treated by it.

An infusion is brushed on the inner surface of the lids or applied on a linen compress to the surface of the lids. Thus applied, it will produce in a few days a decided croupous and purulent conjunctivitis, which, on subsiding, leaves the trachomatous lids relieved of the granulations. The intensity of the inflammation may be regulated by the frequency and strength of the applications. Applied too frequently, or in too concentrated form the inflammation becomes diphtheritic in its character. De Wecker's theory of its action is that it develops a vegetable ferment on the diseased conjunctivæ which prevents the evolution of new granulations and is destructive to those already formed.

A cautious trial of jequivity in chronic inflammations, of a catarrhal nature, of mucous membrane wherever located, has been suggested. Its property of exciting acute inflammation of limited duration would seem to warrant its use in such conditions, e. g., in chronic gonorrhœa, uncomplicated with stricture, vaginal leucorrhœa, etc. An agent which will excite an inflammation which, running its course, will, as it were, smother the original depraved process, has been felt to be a desideratum in such cases. Perhaps jequivity may be found to supply it. A perusal of the articles on the subject reproduced in a pamphlet published by us (which will be mailed upon application), will afford a guide to its careful employment.

FORMULA FOR INFUSION OF JEQUIVITY SEEDS.

Pulverize sixteen beans, macerate them in 250 grammes ($\frac{3}{4}$ viij) of cold water during twenty-four hours, then add 250 grammes ($\frac{3}{4}$ viij) of hot water and filter immediately after cooling.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE OF FLUID JEQUIVITY.

Dilute the solution with three to five times its volume of pure water, and apply two drops once a day until the desired effect is produced. It is best to dilute the solution only as it is required for use, as after dilution it quickly spoils. If the action is too severe, employ hot water freely, and very dilute solutions of corrosive sublimate to control it.

ADONIS VERNALIS.

Synonym, False Hellebore; part employed, the herb; natural order, Ranunculaceæ; habitat, Southern Europe.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the herb; dose, 1 to 2 minims (0.065 to 0.13 C. c.), cautiously increased.

Properties.—Adonis vernalis owes its medicinal activity to a glucoside, adonidin, recently discovered in the plant by Cervello, the physiological action of which seems to be identical with that of digitalin. Like digitalis, this drug is employed in dropsy and heart disease. A study of its therapeutic properties made in the wards of Botkin, at St. Petersburg, shows that under its use the heart's action becomes slower, more regular, and more forcible, the urinary secretion being at the same time greatly increased. Dr. Bubnow, who reported these experiments, believes that Adonis is positively preferable to digitalis in organic heart disease, and he finds that the drug is not cumulative in its action. Literature containing detailed information sent on application.

ADRUE.

Cyperus articulatus; common name, Anti-emetic root; part employed, the root; natural order, Cyperaceæ; habitat, West Indies.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C. c.).

Properties.—Adrue has at times attracted considerable attention from medical men. The following account is from the manuscript of Mr. Robert Cowan, Member of the Royal College of Physicians, London: "The discovery of its surprising qualities was made by Dr. Howell, of Jamaica, in checking and restraining

black vomit in yellow fever. A strong decoction or infusion of this plant is as much a specific in restraining vomiting in yellow fever, as the Peruvian bark is a cure for remittents. The adrue is commonly used by the natives of this country in checking vomiting, more especially in children, and in my practice I have generally noticed with good results. The root of it is made into a decoction, either alone, or combined with the inner lining of the gizzard of fowls, and spices, it (that is, the root) being first scraped, and then reduced to a powder, one bulb being used at a time, and half of a small tea-cup of it administered about every half hour, until vomiting ceases. It has a fine aromatic flavor, and produces a general feeling of warmth and comfort in the stomach. It is undoubtedly a fine stomachic and as such its efficiency is improved by the addition of a small quantity of brandy. I would recommend that it be used as a fluid extract, containing as little alcohol as possible, in doses of 20 to 30 drops in a little water, to be repeated every 10 or 15 minutes, until vomiting ceases. In atonic dyspepsia it will be found a pleasant and efficient remedy."

AILANTUS GLANDULOSA.

Synonyms; Tree of Heaven, Chinese Sumach, Götterbaum, Ger.; part employed, the bark; natural order, Simarubaceæ; habitat, China. Cultivated in the United States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the bark; dose, from 10 to 30 drops (0.6 to 2 C. c.).

Properties.—Ailanthus is cathartic, anthelmintic, and its volatile oil when inhaled is a powerful anti-spasmodic and nauseant, exercising a depressing influence over the nervous system similar to that of tobacco. Dr. True recommends it as reliable and effectual in palpitation of the heart, obstinate hiccough, spasmodic asthma, twitching of the muscles and epilepsy. The Chinese use it as a remedy in dysentery, and in Europe it has been used to advantage as an anthelmintic, especially for tapeworm.

AJOWAN.

Ptychosis Ajowan. *Synonyms,* Carum Ajowan, Bishop's weed, Ajwan, Ajwain, o'mam; part employed, the fruit; natural order, Umbelliferae; habitat, Southern Asia.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the fruit; dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C. c.).

Properties.—Carmine, antiseptic. Dr. Waring believes that ajowan is "the most efficient of all the umbelliferous carminatives." It is used not only in flatulence, colic, diarrhoea, and atonic dyspepsia, but, with asserted benefit in Asiatic cholera. The fact that it contains a large proportion of the active antiseptic, thymol, renders it probable that this last use of the drug may be a rational one. Dr. Waring also suggests the trial of this remedy in dipsomania and chronic alcoholism. Locally, the remedy is employed as a stimulant emulsion in rheumatism.

ALLIGATOR PEAR.

Persea gratissima; synonym, Avocado pear; part employed, the seeds; natural order, Lauraceæ; habitat, West Indies.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the seed; dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—Dr. Henry Fröhling, of Baltimore, while acting in the capacity of botanist and scientist to an exploring expedition in Southern Mexico, became acquainted with this drug, both from the reports of the natives and from personal experience, as a remedy in intercostal neuralgia. He speaks very positively regarding its merits, and on the strength of his recommendation we present this preparation to the profession.

We quote from Dr. Fröhling's article the following: "In intercostal neuralgia, rub the chest and back with a dry towel until a good superficial circulation is obtained, then apply from 1 1-2 to 2 ounces of the fluid extract, using gentle friction, and cover the part with dry flannel to protect the clothing from stain." Great anthelmintic properties are claimed for the seeds by the natives of Tehuantepec. Dr. Fröhling relates a case in which a tapeworm with head attached, was expelled from a man within five hours. As an anthelmintic he recommends to give three separate doses, of a fluidrachm each, in the space of one hour, and follow with a dose of castor oil. Literature containing detailed information sent on application.

ALSTONIA CONSTRICTA.

Part employed, the bark; natural order, Apocynaceæ; habitat, East Indies.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the bark; dose, from 2 to 8 minims (0.13 to 0.50 C. c.).

Properties.—Tonic, antiperiodic. Employed as a substitute for cinchona bark in the treatment of fever and ague; especially useful in those cases of remittent fever which will not yield to the salts of cinchona. In the Charity Hospital good results were obtained with it in intermittent fever and in the chills of hectic. It was pronounced superior to the "hospital quinine." It is generally classed as inferior to Dita bark—*Alstonia scholaris*. Literature containing detailed information sent on application.

ALTERATIVE COMPOUND.

Synonyms., Bamboo Brier Comp.; Succus Alterans; Mist. Smilacis Co.

Preparations.—Fluid extract; dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C. c.), in water.

Pil alterative comp., 3 grs.; dose 3 pills.

Solid extract; dose, 10 to 40 grains (grm. 0.65 to 2.6).

Syrup alterative comp; dose 1 to 4 fluidrachms.

Properties.—This combination of alteratives has received the endorsement of the late Dr. J. Marion Sims as remarkably efficacious in the cure of obstinate syphilitic and scrofulous affections. Seventeen fluidounces (imperial) represent 4 ozs. Av. each of bamboo brier root, stillingia, burdock root and poke root, and 1 oz. prickly ash bark. The formula is one which, in a crude form, is said to have been employed for many years with success on the plantations of Alabama. Dose, to begin with, a teaspoonful three times a day, before meals, gradually increasing to a tablespoonful. A reprint of Dr. Sims' article will be forwarded, postpaid, on application. We have recently introduced a preparation known as Syrup Trifolium compound, which we deem superior to this for the purposes indicated. See article "Syrup Trifolium Compound."

ALVELOZ.

Euphorbia heterodoxa (Mull.); *synonyms.*, Alveloz, arveloz; *natural order,* Euphorbiaceæ; *habitat,* Brazil; *part employed,* the milky juice of the plant.

Preparation.—The prepared juice is supplied in the 6 grammie vials in which it is imported.

Properties.—Recommended as a remedy for the relief of cancer. At Pernambuco, after it has been well painted on the tumor, it is covered with a tobacco leaf. M. Landowsky, after applying alveloz, places over it a sublimate or vaseline and borax dressing. The application is to be repeated once in three days. We shall be pleased to send to any physician who may desire it, a reprint containing all the information at present writing attainable upon this drug.

ANAGALLIS ARVENSIS.

Synonyms., Common pimpernel, Poor Man's Weather Glass; *part employed,* the herb; *natural order,* Primulaceæ; *habitat,* Europe.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the herb; dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 C. c.).

Properties.—This plant has won some local reputation in California as a remedy for rheumatism.

ARECA NUT.

Areca Catechu, (Lin.); *synonyms.*, Betel nut, Noix d' Areec (Fr.), Arekanisse (Ger.); *part employed,* the seeds; *natural order,* Palmae; *habitat,* East Indies.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the seeds; dose, as a vermifuge, from 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4 to 12 C. c.).

Properties.—Mixed with the leaves of piper betel and with lime, this nut forms the masticatory so well known under the name of *Betel*. It increases the flow of saliva, lessens perspiration, promotes a healthy condition of the gums, and produces a weak but continuous and sustained exhilarating effect. Medicinally it is astringent and vermifuge. Combined with lime it is used by the Hindoos as a prophylactic against dysentery. In Great Britain Dr. Edward Morris used it successfully in doses of from four to six drachms. Being similar to catechu in its action, it may be used in astringent mixtures adapted to bowel complaints. The *Forest and Farm* recommends it highly as a vermifuge for young dogs, as both effective and safe—the dose being graded to two grains (or two minimis of the fluid extract) to each pound of the animal's weight. Whether used as a vermifuge for man or animal, the bowels should be cleansed by fasting and castor oil.

ASCLEPIAS CURASSAVICA.

Synonym., Blood Flower; *part employed,* the herb; *natural order,* Asclepiadaceæ; *habitat.* Central America and West Indies.

Preparation.—Fluid extract; dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

Properties.—Astringent, styptic and vermifuge. The common name of the herb is derived from the property which the leaves have of checking capillary haemorrhage when bound on a recent wound. Given in an empty stomach it acts as a very prompt tenicide. It is also used with benefit as an injection in vaginal leucorrhœa. Printed matter containing full information will be forwarded upon application.

BANANA ROOT.

Musa sapientum (Lin.); *part employed,* the root; *natural order,* Musaceæ; *habitat,* cultivated everywhere in the tropics.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, 10 to 30 minimis (0.65 to 2 C. c.).

Properties.—Banana root is said to have valuable alterative properties, and is used in the treatment of strumous affections. Clinical facts, however, establishing the scope and limits of its utility, are wanting.

BOLDOA FRAGRANS.

Synonyms, *Peumus Boldus*, *Molina Boldo*; part employed, the leaves; natural order, *Monimiaceæ*; habitat, Chili.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves. Dose, 1 to 4 minims (0.065 to 0.25 C. c.), gradually increased.

Properties.—By virtue of its essential oil it acts as a stimulant; antiseptic, anthelmintic, employed chiefly as a tonic. Especially valuable in atonic dyspepsia. In blenorragia and chronic catarrh of the bladder it has been found useful. In France it has been employed especially in cases where there had existed chronic hepatic torpor, and in cases of atony of various organs where quinine could not be tolerated. Large doses produce emesis, and act as an irritant to the bowels. An illustrated "Working Bulletin" mailed upon application.

FORMULA FOR TINCTURE OF BOLDO (UNOFFICIAL).

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract.....	3 fluidounces.
Stronger Alcohol.....	13 fluidounces.
Mix. Dose, 5 to 20 minims (0.33 to 1.3 C. c.).	

BURDOCK SEED.

Arctium Lappa; synonyms, *semen barbanae*; *barbana*, (Fr.); *Klettensamen*, (Ger.); part employed, the seed; natural order, *Compositæ*; habitat, common weed everywhere in the temperate zone.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the seed. Dose, as a tonic, ten to thirty minims (.6 to 2 C. c.); as an alterative, 30 to 60 minims, (2 to 4 C. c.) well diluted, half an hour before meals.

Properties.—According to Dr. Reiter, of Pittsburgh, burdock seed, used in the form of a tincture, is a valuable alterative, having almost a specific effect in curing certain chronic skin diseases. The remedy must be persisted in for months, if necessary, but he is confident that the most obstinate case of psoriasis will yield to it, and that the cure will generally be permanent. He finds it very useful in dyspepsia, and, indeed, regards it as essentially an alterative stomachic, improving all the nutritive, secretive and assimilative functions. A reprint of Dr. Reiter's article sent free on application.

FORMULA FOR TINCTURE OF BURDOCK SEED.

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract	3 fluidounces.
Strong alcohol.....	8 fluidounces.
Water	4 fluidounces.
M. Dose, one to four fluidrachms (4 to 15 C. c.).	

CALIFORNIA LAUREL.

Umbellularia Californica; part employed, the leaves; natural order, *Lauraceæ*; habitat, Pacific slope, United States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, from 10 to 30 drops (.65 to 2 C. c.).

Properties.—This drug, indigenous to California, was first brought to the notice of the profession by Dr. L. Mann. Dr. Mann recommends it highly in nervous headaches, cerebro-spinal meningitis, neuralgia, rheumatism, atonic diarrhea, and bilious colic. Printed matter containing further information will be forwarded upon application.

CARNAUBA.

Corypha cerifera; part employed, the root; natural order, *Palmæ*; habitat, Brazil.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

Properties.—Carnauba is classed as an alterative. It is used in Brazil for the same purposes for which sarsaparilla, stillingia, etc., are employed with us. It is, however, regarded as a more pronounced alterative than these drugs, and may be substituted for them with advantage.

CAROBA.

Jacaranda procera, Sprengel; synonyms, *Bignonia*, *Aubl.*, *J. tomentosa*, *cyeistax antisyphilitica*; part employed, the leaflets; natural order, *Bignoniaceæ*; habitat, Brazil.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—Alterative, diuretic-sudorific and tonic. Hence its value in the treatment of syphilis in all its forms. The Caroba may be combined with iodide of potassium with good results, in cases distinguished by pains in the limbs. Its principal effect seems to be directed to the cure of old syphilitic ulcers, to which it may be applied topically, in addition to internal treatment. For further information please refer to our illustrated "Working Bulletin" on *Folia Carobæ*, which will be mailed free upon application.

CASCARA AMARGA.

Picramnia antidesma; synonym, *Honduras Bark*; part employed, the bark; natural order, *Terebinthaceæ*; habitat, *Mexico*.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the bark; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

Powdered extract; dose, 5 to 10 grs. (.33 to .65 grm.)

Properties.—Several years ago the attention of the profession was called to the value of cascara amarga in the treatment of constitutional syphilis by Prof. A. Atkinson, of Baltimore. Subsequent reports from various quarters confirm his favorable testimony, and the recent discovery in the drug of a large quantity of an alkaloidal principle renders it highly probable that it really deserves the credit which has been given it. It has been employed with most satisfactory results in cases that have resisted all the ordinary remedies, and it may be used to advantage in combination with the usual mercurial treatment. It should be given in teaspoonful doses three times a day for at least a month, in obstinate cases, if it does not sooner effect a cure. For further information see our "Working Bulletin" on Cascara amarga, which will be mailed free upon application.

CEDRON SEED.

Simaba Cedron; part employed, the seeds; natural order, *Simarubaceæ*; habitat, *Central and South America*.

Preparation.—Fluid extract; dose, from 1 to 8 minimis (.06 to .5 C. c.).

Properties.—This drug, introduced by us from New Grenada, has been long valued in Central America and adjacent countries as a remedy for the bite of serpents and insects. It has also been found useful in intermittent fevers, spasm of the stomach and bowels, and dyspeptic affections. Dr. Guier has used it effectually in case of poisoning by the bite of a serpent, and in cholera morbus, colic, and neuralgia of the face. Dr. F. B. Thompson (London) found it useful in gout. Dr. Purple, of New York, has found it useful in intermittent fever, and believes it to be a valuable antiperiodic. It appears to have similar qualities to quassia, to which it is allied botanically. For serpent bites it is recommended to administer the fluid extract in 6 drop doses, and to dress the bite with the fluid extract. It is rarely necessary to repeat the dose.

CHAULMOOGRA OIL.

Prepared from the seeds of *Gynocardia Odorata*, *semen gynocardiae*, *chaulmoogra seed*; synonyms, *ol. gynocardiae*; natural order, *Bixaceæ*; habitat, *Malayan Peninsula*.

Dose, ten to thirty minimis (.63 to 2 C. c.), gradually increased to the limits of toleration.

The inhabitants of southeastern Asia have long held this oil to be an agent of great value as an alterative tonic, or in the treatment of such affections as are most benefited by remedies combining these properties, as scrofula, skin diseases of a chronic scaly variety, and rheumatism. It was the reports of its action in that country which led to its introduction into England and subsequently into the United States, where during the past three years it has been subjected to a somewhat exhaustive trial. The chief experimenter in England is Dr. William Murrell, the well-known physiological therapist. Dr. Murrell was induced from a study of its properties, to test its value in consumption. The result as deduced from a series of upwards of a hundred tabulated cases, while affording very little hope of permanent improvement in this disease, demonstrated very clearly the possession of alterative tonic properties, and subsequent trials in scrofula have very thoroughly established its value in this affection. The most prominent effects of chaulmoogra oil have, however, been observed in its employment in leprosy, psoriasis, eczema and allied skin affections. It has, indeed, been pronounced by competent authorities to be by all odds the most successful agent yet employed in leprosy, a number of cures of this affection, hitherto supposed to be incurable, being credited to its employment. In leprosy, psoriasis and eczema it is given internally as well as applied locally. As an external application it is also valuable in the form of a liniment in rheumatic arthritis, rheumatoid affections, sprains, sciatica, etc. It, indeed, promises to be a very valuable addition to stimulating and anodyne embrocations. Physicians desirous of testing Chaulmoogra oil will be furnished on application with our "Working Bulletin," containing a full résumé of the literature on the subject.

CHEKAN.

Myrtus Chekan, Eugenia Cheken. Synonyms, *Cheken*, *Chequen*, *Aroyan*; part employed, the leaves; natural order, *Myrtaceæ*; habitat, *Chili*.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4 to 12 C. c.).

Properties.—This drug is introduced as a remedy in chronic catarrhal inflammation of the respiratory mucous lining. Dr. William Murrell, of London, especially commends it in winter cough, that annoying and intractable affection of elderly people. Dr. Dessauer, chief of staff of the German hospital, of Valparaiso, speaks very highly of its effects in the purulent form of bronchitis, and the testimony of others who have tested its virtues, tends to establish it as a valuable addition to the list of remedies in chronic bronchitis. We publish a "Working Bulletin" on this drug which will be mailed to any physician on application.

CHEWSTICK.

Gouania Domingensis (Lin.); part employed, the bark; natural order, Rhamnaceæ; habitat, West Indies.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the bark; dose, 1 to 3 fluidrachms (4 to 12 C. c.).

Properties.—This is a light and grateful aromatic, bitter tonic, useful in cases of debility, and as a stomachic in feeble digestion. Used for a gargle, which is at once astringent and soothing in its effect. Employed as a mouth-wash in cases of salivation, or other diseases of the gums, or as a dentifrice, imparting tone to the gums, it may be used diluted with water.

CHINESE TEA.

Camellia thea, Link. Synonym, *camellia theifera*, Grif.; the, Fr.; thee, Ger.; part employed, the leaves; natural order, Ternstremiaceæ; habitat, Eastern Asia.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, 10 to 60 minims (0.65 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—Well known as a sustaining and restorative agent, producing its effects chiefly through the caffeine it contains. It is decidedly astringent, and in China is employed (mixed with vinegar) as a remedy for diarrhoea. The fluid extract is a valuable remedy in nervous headaches, and exerts a remarkable influence as a restorative in all conditions of fatigue and exhaustion. It is one of the best antidotes in cases of opium poisoning, and it is believed that it may aid victims of the opium habit to free themselves from its bondage. Diluted with water, it may also be employed as an astringent gargle or wash. More detailed information in printed form mailed upon application.

COCAINE.

The active principle of *Erythroxylon Coca*.*

Preparations.—Cocaine alkaloid, pure in crystals.

Cocaine hydrobromate, pure in crystals.

Cocaine muriate, pure in crystals.

Cocaine citrate, four-per-cent. solution.

Cocaine hydrobromate, four-per-cent. solution.

Cocaine muriate, two- and four-per-cent. solutions.

Cocaine salicylate, four-per-cent. solution.

Dose of salts of cocaine: Internally, 1-8 to 1 grain (grm. 0.08 to 0.06), or more may be given, according to the effect desired.

Properties.—Cocaine is the principal alkaloid of the leaves of *Erythroxylon coca*, a shrub growing wild and extensively cultivated in South America, especially in Peru and Bolivia.* The remarkable discovery was made in 1884, that a solution of the muriate applied to the conjunctiva of the eye produces anaesthesia of that sensitive membrane, and subsequent experiments have demonstrated its apparently universal applicability as a local anaesthetic in all cases in which such an agent is indicated. In ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, gynaecology, in genito-urinary and dental surgery, in the great variety of minor surgical procedures, even in some of the major surgical operations, cocaine and its salts have clearly proven their inestimable utility. Scarcely less important are the therapeutic uses of these salts dependent on their absorption into the circulation. Their sustaining influence in conditions of nervous exhaustion gives them a high rank among the remedies at our command, in the treatment of the opium and alcohol habits. They also prove very useful in the vomiting of pregnancy, in seasickness, and in some forms of nervous headache.

We have prepared two pamphlets on cocaine, one entitled "Cocaine in Dental Surgery," and the other "Reports on the Application of Hydrochlorate of Cocaine in Ophthalmology, Otology, Laryngology, Gynaecology, Genito-Urinary, Nasal, Dental and General Surgery; Compiled from Medical Literature," either or both of which will be forwarded gratis to any physician, druggist or dentist on application.

COCKLEBUR.

Xanthium Strumarium. Synonym, Clot-weed, Clot-bur; part employed, the leaves; natural order, Compositeæ; habitat, United States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

Properties.—Cocklebur has long been held in high repute as a domestic remedy in bites of poisonous insects, and venomous serpents, given freely internally and applied locally to the wound. It is an active styptic, and is used internally in the haemorrhagic diathesis and in purpura haemorrhagica. In epistaxis and in post partum haemorrhage it has been employed as an injection with prompt relief.

COFFEE.

Coffea Arabica; synonyms, Cafè, Fr.; Kaffee, Ger.; Cafè, Span.; part employed, the seeds; natural order, Cinchonaceæ; habitat, Arabia and East and West Indies.

*See article "Erythroxylon Coca."

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the roasted seeds; dose, 1-4 to 1 drachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—The fluid extract is prepared from freshly roasted Java coffee, and is intended principally for flavoring purposes in making syrup of coffee for soda water, etc. It is also of use as an antidote to the narcotic effects of alcohol and opium, for which purpose it is very convenient for the pharmacist. Medicinally, the action of coffee is directed principally to the nervous system. It has been used with success in the treatment of various nervous disorders, sick headache, whooping cough, hysterical affections and as a palliative in spasmodic asthma, cholera, cholera infantum, obstinate chronic diarrhoea, croup and calculus nephritis. More detailed information in printed form mailed upon application.

FORMULA FOR SYRUP COFFEE.

P., D. & Co.'s fluid extract coffee, two fluidounces. Hot syrup, fourteen fluidounces. Mix.

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS.

Lily of the Valley; synonyms, Muguet, Fr.; Maiblumen, Ger.; part employed, the root; natural order, Liliaceæ; habitat, North temperate zone.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 1 C. c.).

Fluid extract of the flowers; dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 C. c.).

Fluid extract of the herb; dose, 15 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C. c.).

Convallamarin—a glucoside; dose, 1-100 grain (0.0006 grm.).

Properties.—The very unusual interest excited by our introduction of this drug to the notice of the American medical profession, and the extent of the trial to which it has been subjected, is very convincing evidence of the necessity for some such substitute for digitalis as it purports to be, viz., an agent which, while lowering the frequency and increasing the tone of the heart-beat to the same if not to a greater degree than digitalis, is at the same time devoid of the dangers which are inseparable from the use of that drug.

Convallaria Majalis had for many years been highly esteemed as a domestic remedy by the peasants of sections of Russia, but it was not until the year 1880 that its virtues first attracted the attention of the medical profession. In that year Troitsky and Bojoyavelensky published the results of a long series of physiological experiments made by them on sparrows, fowls and pups. The reports excited much interest, and the therapeutical conclusions drawn from them were enthusiastically endorsed by the results of the use of the drug in the cliniques of Professor Botkin, the great Russian therapist. These reports were translated from the Russian periodicals containing them, by Dr. Ralph D'Ary, of Michigan, who supplemented the observations by experiments, physiological and therapeutical, made by himself. Immediately on the receipt of these reports, we succeeded in securing a small stock of the drug, which we supplied gratuitously, according to our custom, to such physicians desiring to put it to the test as would agree to furnish us with reports of their results, favorable or otherwise. Many, also, attracted by the remarkable claims made by the eminent Russians, secured our preparation of the drug from such druggists as we had supplied with it, and the consequence was a more early and thorough trial than is usually accorded a drug newly introduced. The reports of these trials have for some time been occupying a considerable space in current periodical literature. Any synopsis of them would, of course, be impossible within our present limits. Suffice it to say, however, that they are singularly unanimous in confirmations of the claims made by the Russian gentlemen referred to.

To those desiring fuller information, we shall be pleased to furnish, gratis, on application, our "Working Bulletin" and reprints of other articles which have appeared on the subject, and notably those by Dr. Ralph D'Ary, of Michigan, E. P. Hurd, of Massachusetts, and Beverly Robinson, of New York.

We desire here to mention the fact that our preparation is made from the most carefully gathered and selected drug, and is that which has been universally employed by the gentlemen who have furnished the profession with the fullest reports of its action.

CORN SILK.

Zea mays. Synonym, Stigmata Maidis; part employed, the green pistils; natural order, Gramineæ; habitat, everywhere cultivated.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the green pistils; dose, from 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

Wine of Corn Silk; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ t 1 fluidounce.

Syrup of Corn Silk; dose, 1 2 fluidrachms.

Properties.—This article has lately been very highly spoken of as a demulcent and diuretic in catarrhal inflammation of the kidneys and bladder. Cases are reported by Dr. Dassum, in "*l' Union Médicale*," in which the urine exhibited a strong ammoniacal odor, with heavy morbid deposits, which were speedily relieved by the administration of corn silk. The use of the drug in this country has corroborated the favorable opinion conceived of it in France. The following note is taken from the 15th edition of the United States Dispensatory, p. 1506: "Attention has been called by Prof. Castor, of Montpelier, to the diuretic properties of the stigmata of the maize. Although testimony to the contrary has been given, the evidence is so strong as to demand further trial. The stigmata, or silk, should be taken when the tassel has

well shed its pollen. It is said to yield 20 to 30 per cent. of watery extract, of which half a drachm or more may be given daily in dropsy. Dr. Vauthier affirms that the active principle is *maizenic acid* and that the remedy is especially valuable in uric or phosphatic gravel." Our "Working Bulletin," containing interesting clinical reports of the therapeutic properties of *stigmata maidis*, will be mailed free on application.

DAMIANA.

Turnera aphrodisiaca. Part employed, the leaves and tops; natural order, *Turneraceæ*; habitat, California and Mexico.

- Preparations.**—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).
Solid extract of the leaves; dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 grm.).
Powdered extract of the leaves; dose, 5 to 15 grains (0.3 to 1 grm.).
Pill Damiana ext., 3 gr.; dose, 1 to 3.
Pill Phosphorus, nux vomica and damiana, $\frac{2}{3}$ gr. (phosphorus 1-100 gr., ext. nux vomica, 1-8 gr., ext. damiana, 2 gr.); dose, 1 pill.
Glycerole damiana, phosphorus and nux vomica; dose, 1 fluidrachm (4 C. c.).
Elixir damiana; each fluid ounce represents 2 drachms of the genuine damiana leaves.
Elixir damiana, iron and phosphorus; each fluidounce contains the medicinal virtues of 60 grains damiana, true; 8 grains iron pyrophosphate, 4-100 grain phosphorus.
Elixir damiana with phosphorus, nux vomica and iron; each fluidounce contains 60 minimis fluid extract damiana, 4-100 grain phosphorus, 16 minimis fluid extract nux vomica, 8 grains pyrophosphate iron.
Elixir damiana, phosphorus and nux vomica; each fluidounce contains 60 minimis fluid extract damiana, 16 minimis fluid extract nux vomica, 4-100 grains phosphorus.
Elixir pepsin, damiana, phosphorus and nux vomica; each fluidounce contains 8 grains saccharated pepsin, U. S. P., 60 minimis fluid extract damiana, 4-100 grain phosphorus, 16 minimis fluid extract nux vomica.

Properties.—Damiana is a small mint-like plant, bearing a yellowish-white, fragrant flower, growing near the western coast of Mexico. It had long enjoyed a local reputation as a stimulant tonic of the sexual apparatus among the natives of its habitat, before it attracted the attention of the profession of this country, through our introduction of it several years ago. Besides its peculiar action on the sexual appetite and function, it is a general tonic, somewhat cathartic and slightly cholagogue. The mid-wives and women of loose morals, of western Mexico, also attribute emmenagogue properties to it. A proprietary medicine of which damiana is the base, is very extensively employed by them and the literature accompanying the nostrum extols its efficacy for the various purposes indicated, in terms which seem well nigh extravagant. The drug has for several years been before the profession of this country, and although it has been employed somewhat empirically, the results, are, in the main, corroborative of the claims made for it by the natives of its habitat. It unquestionably possesses aphrodisiac properties, and we would suggest that it is of sufficient importance to warrant its thorough physiological investigation. Our "Working Bulletin" on damiana, containing a full collection of the literature on the subject, will be mailed gratuitously to any physician applying for the same.

DITA BARK.

Alstonia scholaris, R. Br. Synonyms, *Eorce de dita*, Fr.; *Ditarinde*, Ger.; part employed, the bark; natural order, *Apocynaceæ*; habitat, East Indies, Western Africa.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the bark; dose, from 2 to 8 minimis (0.13 to 0.5 C. c.).

Properties.—In India and the Phillipine Islands Dita bark is regarded as a valuable anti-periodic and tonic. It has even been pronounced a perfect substitute for cinchona bark and quinine, and it may prove useful in some cases of remittent and intermittent fever which do not yield to the ordinary remedies. Waring says that it has proved valuable in chronic diarrhoea and in the advanced stages of dysentery. It is also prescribed during convalescence from fevers, etc., and is no doubt a valuable general tonic. Literature containing further information mailed upon application.

DUBOISIA.

Duboisia myoporoides, R. Br. Part employed, the leaves; natural order, *Salpiglosside*, *Solanaceæ*; habitat, Australia.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, 5 to 10 minimis (0.3 to 0.6 C. c.).
Solid extract, assayed; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.016 to 0.033 grm.).
Duboisine sulphate; dose, 1-100 to 1-50 grain (0.0006 to 0.0013 grm.).

Properties.—This drug has been established as an efficient substitute for atropine as a mydriatic, and in the form of the solid extract and of the alkaloid duboisine, identical, it appears, with hyoscyamine, is now largely employed for that purpose in the practice of ophthalmology. The fluid extract has been prepared to meet the demand for a preparation of the drug adapted to internal administration. Its constitutional effects are similar to those of henbane or stramonium, and it may be employed internally for all the

purposes for which those drugs are prescribed. It has been found useful in relieving night sweats, vesical tenesmus, etc. Literature containing further information mailed upon application.

ELEPHANT'S FOOT.

Elephantopus tomentosus. Part employed, the herb; natural order, Compositæ; habitat, Middle and Southern States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the herb; dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.8 to 2. C. c.).

Properties.—Diaphoretic, expectorant, and, in large doses, emetic. It is introduced on the authority of Dr. Newlon, of Kansas, who reports excellent results from its use as an expectorant. We should be pleased to receive reports of the results following the exhibition of this agent at the hands of the profession.

FORMULA FOR SYRUP OF ELEPHANTOPUS.

P. D & Co.'s Fluid Extract.....	4 fluidounces.
Hot Syrup	12 fluidounces.
Mix. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).	

EPHEDRA ANTISYPHILITICA.

Synonyms, Teamster's tea, Canutillo, Tepopote, etc. Part employed, the twigs; natural order, Gnetaceæ; habitat, Mexico and the adjacent portions of the United States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the twigs; dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).*

Properties.—This plant, under the Spanish names "Canutillo" and "Tepopote," and the English name, "Whorehouse Tea," has long been familiar to the residents of Arizona and the adjacent country as a remedy in venereal affections. It is now for the first time regularly placed before the profession. It seems to be especially indicated as a remedy for gonorrhœa.

ERYTHROXYLON COCA.

Synonyms, Coca, Cuca, Cochuco, Hayo, Ipado; part employed, the leaves; natural order, Erythroxylaceæ; habitat, South America.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the leaves, U. S. P.; dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

Pil. coca ext. 3 gr.; dose, 3 to 8.

Solid extract; dose, 10 to 25 grs.; (grm. 0.65 to 1.6).

Powdered extract; dose, 10 to 25 grs. (grm. 0.65 to 1.6).

Elixir coca; dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

Wine of coca; dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

Wine of coca and beef; dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

Wine of coca, beef and iron; dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

Cocaine alkaloid and salts; see article "Cocaine."

Pressed Herb; infusion 2 drachms to the pint of boiling water. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 pint, taken hot and as a beverage.

Properties.—According to Dr. Weddell, coca produces a gently excitant effect, with an indisposition to sleep; in these respects resembling tea and coffee. It is asserted to support the strength for a considerable time in the absence of food; but it does not supply the place of nutriment, and probably, in this respect also, acts like the two substances referred to. Weddell states that persons unused to it are liable to unpleasant effects from its abuse, and he has known instances of hallucinations apparently resulting from this cause. In large quantities it is said to produce a general excitation of the circulatory and nervous systems, imparting increased vigor to the muscles as well as to the intellect, with an indescribable feeling of satisfaction, amounting, sometimes, to a species of delirium; and, what is more singular, if true, this state of exaltation is asserted not to be followed by any feeling of languor or depression. Much interest has been aroused in this drug by the reports of its efficacy in the treatment of the opium and alcoholic habits. Well authenticated instances are now numerous in which its use has been successful in relieving the depression following the suppression of these stimulants, and which is the great obstacle in the correction of the depraved taste. Our "Working Bulletin" on Coca will be mailed to any physician on application.

EUCALYPTUS.

Eucalyptus globulus, Labil. Synonyms, Australian Blue Gum Tree, Fever Tree, Iron Bark, Woolly Butt; part employed, the leaves; natural order, Myrtaceæ; habitat, Australia.

*This dose is subject to revision on a more extended trial of the preparation.

- Preparations.**—Fluid extract of the leaves, U. S. P.; dose, 15 to 60 minimis (1 to 4 C. c.).
Pil. eucalyptus comp., $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. (Eucalyptus Ext., 1 gr., Ext. Canadian Hemp,
 $\frac{1}{8}$ gr. Sanguinaria, $\frac{1}{8}$ gr.), dose, one pill.
Pil. eucalyptus extract, 2 gr., dose, 1 to 4 pills.
Solid extract; dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 grm.).
Powdered extract; dose, 3 to 10 grains (0.2 to 0.65 grm.).
Elixir eucalyptus comp.; dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (8 to 15 C. c.).
Oil of eucalyptus; 1 to 5 minimis (0.06 to 0.25 C. c.).
Soluble elastic capsule Eucalyptus oil; 5 minimis in oil sweet almond, 5 minimis;
dose, one capsule.
Hard filled capsule Eucalyptus oil; 5 minimis in Olive oil, 5 minimis; dose, one capsule.

Properties.—The medicinal value of this comparatively new remedy is now so well recognized that in the late revision of the United States Pharmacopeia the drug was added to the list of the *materia medica*. It is stimulant, aphrodisiac, antispasmodic, and eminently antiseptic in its action. It is recommended in the treatment of intermittents, especially in those chronic varieties in which quinine has failed; also in septic fevers, diphtheria, etc. As an antispasmodic it is useful in asthma, but its chief uses depend upon its antiseptic character. Thus it is employed in the treatment of foetid breath, ulcers (syphilitic and otherwise), purulent catarrhal affections of the bladder, urethra and vagina, spongy and bleeding gums, etc. In chronic or subacute bronchitis the remedy may often be employed with advantage, especially when there is a tendency to spasm. A favorite combination with some physicians in these cases is eucalyptus with yerba santa. In subacute or chronic inflammation of the genito-urinary organs eucalyptus exerts a very salutary influence. Like licorice, eucalyptus has the power of covering the bitter taste of quinine, etc., and it may be sometimes prescribed with reference to this property. Externally, suitably diluted, the fluid extract is employed also as a disinfectant lotion in gangrenous or foetid suppuration, foul ulcers and offensive discharges of all kinds, and as a stimulant, antiseptic application in certain chronic skin diseases.

FORMULA FOR INFUSION OF EUCLYPTUS GLOBULUS.

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract	1 fluidounce.
Hot water	9 fluidounces.
Mix and strain. Use as an injection.	

EULACHON OIL.

Preparation.—The pure oil obtained from the entire fish. Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C. c.).

Properties.—Eulachon oil is procured from a small fish (*Thaleichthys pacificus*, Girard) which abounds in the rivers of British Columbia, and is commonly known in that region by its Indian name, eulachon, or oolachan (spelled also ootachan, houlachan, hoolakins, etc.). From the large amount of oil which this fish contains, it has obtained the name also of candlefish. Eulachon oil is employed medicinally as a substitute for cod-liver oil, and it is said to be equally as efficacious in promoting nutrition in scrofulous and tuberculous subjects. It is less disagreeable in flavor than cod-liver oil, and may be administered in the same doses and forms of combination. Further printed information mailed upon application.

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA.

Synonyms. Pill bearing spurge, snake weed, cat's hair, etc.; part employed, the herb; natural order, *Euphorbiaceæ*; habitat, Australia, West Indies, etc.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the herb; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—This herb is becoming a favorite domestic remedy in Australia, where it is a common roadside weed. It is regarded as an infallible remedy for colds, coughs, bronchial affections, in short all diseases of the respiratory tract; but it is more especially esteemed for the prompt and complete relief it is said to give to sufferers from asthma. A "Working Bulletin" on *Euphorbia Pilulifera* will be forwarded upon application.

FORMULA FOR INFUSION OF EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA.

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract	1 fluidounce.
Hot water	15 fluidounces.
Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluidounce (15 C. c.).	

EVENING PRIMROSE.

Oenothera biennis. Part employed, the flowering tops; natural order, *Onagraceæ*; habitat, United States and Canada.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the herb and flowers; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—Prof. N. S. Davis, of Chicago, has employed this remedy successfully in more than twenty cases of asthma, associated with gastric irritability. He says that from his own clinical observations he regards it as a mild, but efficient sedative to nervous sensibility, acting more especially upon the pneumogastric nerve. Hence its adaptation to the treatment of such cases of respiratory or gastric

trouble as involve a morbid sensitiveness either in the laryngeal, pulmonary or gastric branches of that nerve, whether of an acute or chronic character. It is certainly worthy of a further trial in the treatment of such affections as whooping cough, spasmodic asthma and certain morbidly sensitive conditions of the stomach, interfering with a healthy digestion. It may be used in the form of an infusion or fluid extract. The dose of the former is from one to two teaspoonfuls; of the latter, 20 to 30 minims, every three, four or six hours, as the case may require.

In the form of an ointment or decoction, Evening Primrose has been found very efficacious in curing tetter, milk scald and other cutaneous affections of infants. It has also proved of value as an application to ulcers. Further information in printed form furnished on application.

F^MULA FOR OINTMENT OF EVENING PRIMROSE.

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract	1 fluidounces.
Hog's lard.....	1 pound.

Heat the lard till melted, add the fluid extract, and stir till cold.

D^ECOCTION OF EVENING PRIMROSE.

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract	1 fluidounce.
Hot water.....	1 pint.

Dose, one fluidounce (30 C. c.).

GARRYA LEAVES.

Garrya Fremontii; synonym, *California fever bush*; part employed, the leaves; natural order, Cornaceæ; habitat, California.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2. C. c.).

Properties.—Garrya is known to the ranchmen and wood-choppers of California as "The California Fever Bush." The leaves have an intense, persistent, bitter taste resembling the after-taste of a good specimen of Cinchona bark. They have been used as a cure for chills and fever since the occupation of California by Americans. Dr. Q. C. Smith, of Cloverdale, Cal., says, concerning this drug: "I consider Garrya leaves a valuable remedy, deserving of notice by the medical world, and simply invaluable as a remedy for remittent fevers, chills, etc., and other malarial ailments." He reports cases which resisted the ordinary treatment, but which yielded promptly to Garrya. The drug contains a bitter alkaloid which closely resembles quinine in its physiological and therapeutic action. As a tonic, Garrya is valuable in chronic diseases connected with debility, such as scrofula, hemorrhages, dyspepsia, amenorrhœa, etc.

GOA POWDER.

Pulvis Ararobæ; synonyms, *Arariba*, *Po' de Bahia*. The source from which chrysarobin, commonly called chrysophanic acid, is derived. It is obtained from a tree (*Andira*?) indigenous in Brazil.

Properties.—The properties of this drug depend on its large proportion of chrysarobin, reaching fully eighty per cent. of its weight, which makes it of great value in the treatment of ringworm, psoriasis, and other skin diseases. It is used in the form of ointment (40 grains to the ounce), or in the form of paste, made with vinegar or lemon juice. Further printed information mailed on application.

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA.

Synonym, *Hardy Grindelia*; part employed, the leaves and flowering tops; natural order, Composite; habitat, California.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the leaves and flowering tops; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidr'm, (2 to 4 C. c.). Solid extract; dose, 5 to 18 grains (0.32 to 1.1 grm.). Elixir grindelia robusta; each fluidounce represents 2 drachms of grindelia robusta; dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachns (8 to 15 C. c.). Pil. ext. grindelia robusta, 3 grs.; dose, 1 to 3 pills.

Properties.—Attention was first called to the therapeutic value of grindelia robusta by Dr. H. Gibbons, of San Francisco. Believing that a remedy which in the hands of so acute an observer had produced such remarkable results deserved to be better known, we prepared a fluid extract according to the method recommended by Dr. Gibbons, and thus brought the remedy within the reach of physicians in the Eastern States. It is mainly through this action on our part that "the medicine," to quote the U. S. Dispensatory, 15th edition, "has gradually worked its way into favor," so that it now holds a place in the United States Pharmacopœia. As a local application, grindelia has been employed with asserted advantage in burns, vaginitis, genito-urinary catarrh, etc., applied either in the form of a poultice or in a solution. We may add that in California, grindelia is regarded as a specific in the treatment of poisoning by rhus toxicodendron.

From the last edition of the U. S. Dispensatory we quote the following account of the therapeutic properties of the drug: "Its chief use has been in asthma and bronchitis; it is especially valuable in the latter complaint when there is much dyspnoea and a distinct tendency to bronchial spasm. The drug, however, also stimulates the bronchial mucous membrane, and it may be confidently exhibited in chronic

bronchitis, especially of the aged. It has been employed with asserted success in whooping cough. Its active principles appear to be excreted by the kidneys; hence, large doses sometimes produce renal irritation, and in chronic catarrh of the bladder, good has been effected by its stimulant influence upon the mucous membrane of the viscera. Our "Working Bulletin" upon this drug mailed upon application.

GRINDELIA SQUARROSA.

Synonym, Ague Weed; part employed, the herb; natural order, Compositæ; habitat, Western plains to Rocky Mountains, United States.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the plant; dose, 15 to 30 minims (1 to 2 C. c.).
Solid extract; dose, 4 to 8 grs.

Properties.—*Grindelia squarrosa* is a drug of comparatively recent introduction. It was claimed by its introducer, the late Dr. Bundy, to exert a peculiar influence in splenic enlargement due to malarial infection (ague cake). Experience seems to have substantiated these claims to a very great degree. It has also been found very useful in chronic rheumatic affections. Our "Working Bulletin" upon this drug mailed upon application.

FORMULA FOR TINCTURE GRINDELIA SQUARROSA, (UNOFFICIAL).

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract.....	4 fluidounces.
Alcohol, 75 per cent	12 fluidounces.
Mix. Dose, one to two fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).	

GUACO.

Mikania Guaco: part employed, the leaves; natural order, Composite; habitat, South America.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, one-half to one fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—Guaco is probably a tonic, stimulating also the secretions. It has long been employed by the natives of South America as a preventive and cure for the bites of serpents and insects, and was considered by them as anti-syphilitic. It has also been employed as a febrifuge and anthelmintic, and a few years since attracted attention for its supposed prophylactic and remedial powers in epidemic cholera and chronic diarrhea. It has some reputation in the treatment of chronic rheumatism and atonic deafness. It has also been highly recommended in connection with local applications in gouty paroxysms.

GUARANA.

Paullinia sorbilis, Mart; synonyms, Brazilian cocoa, pasta guarana P. G.: part employed, a preparation made from the seeds; natural order, Sapindaceæ; habitat, Brazil.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of a preparation of the seeds. U. S. P.; dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 C. c.).

Properties.—The physiological effects of *Paullinia* are chiefly due to its alkaloid; and, as this is identical with caffeine, the therapeutic indications for the remedy are the same as those for caffeine. The special use of *paullinia* is in the treatment of sick headache or migraine. It is adapted to the so-called nervous form of sick headache, and is less efficient when the attacks are due to stomachal troubles. As it possesses, directly or indirectly, restorative powers, it may be employed to promote constructive metamorphosis. Administered with this view, it may be given with advantage in the convalescence from acute maladies, incipient phthisis, and in wasting diseases generally. From its astringency the remedy is useful also in chronic diarrhoeas, particularly in the diarrhoea of phthisis. Literature supplied upon application

GURJUN BALSAM.

Synonym, wood oil, an oleoresin obtained from Dipterocarpus turbinatus, Gaertn, and other allied species; natural order, Dipterocarpaceæ; habitat, East Indies and Phillipine Islands.

Properties.—Gurjun balsam is recommended by some authorities as a substitute for balsam copaiba, in its several indications, and many reports of its successful employment in the treatment of gonorrhœa, gleet, and other diseases of the mucous passages, leprosy and certain skin diseases, are reported. According to the *Bull. gen. de Therapeutique*, it has been used with success in the hospitals of Paris. The following is the formula used by Dr. Vidal in the St. Louis hospital:

B Gurjun balsam.....	3 l.
Gum Arabic.....	3 l.
Infusion of Star Anise	3 x.

Make an emulsion. To be divided into two doses and taken immediately before meals.

Externally the oil is applied in the treatment of skin diseases in the form of an emulsion made with three parts of lime water to one of the oil, with which the affected parts are rubbed diligently twice a day, and each time for the space of two hours. Gurjun balsam is said to act more rapidly than copaiba and have no unpleasant effect on the breath. Further printed information forwarded on application.

HELIANTHELLA.

Helianthella tenuifolia. Part employed, the root; natural order, Composite; habitat, Southern States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, 5 to 30 minimis (0.3 to 2 C. c.).

Properties.—An aromatic expectorant, anti-spasmodic, diuretic, diaphoretic and in large doses emetic. Indicated in chronic bronchitis, asthma, as an expectorant in consumption and in dropsy. In the form of a syrup it has been used as an addition to cough mixtures. Dr. Newlon, of Kansas, on whose authority this remedy is introduced, reports excellent results with it in coughs and colds.

FORMULA FOR SYRUP OF HELIANTHELLA.

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract.....	4 fluidounces.
Hot syrup.....	12 fluidounces.
Mix. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).	

HOANG-NAN.

Strychnos Gauthieriana; part employed, the bark; natural order, Loganiaceæ; habitat, China.

Preparations.—Concentrated tincture; dose, three to ten minimis (0.2 to 0.6 C. c.).

Pill Hoang-nan, 3 grs.; dose 1 pill.

Powdered drug; dose 1 to 5 grs. (0.6 to 0.38 grm.).

Properties.—Hoang-nan may be classed as an alterative and spinant. Its alterative properties have been demonstrated in its efficacy in leprosy, syphilides, and scrofulous sores. It has the reputation of specific virtues in leprosy, while the eruptions of constitutional syphilis have yielded to it with scarcely less promptness. Its administration has also been followed with good results in various forms of paralysis. Our "Working Bulletin" upon this drug will be mailed to any physician applying for the same.

IRON WOOD.

(*Ostrya virginica*, Willd.) Synonyms, Hop hornbeam, Lever wood; *Hopfenhainbuche*, Ger.; part employed, the heartwood; natural order, Cupuliferae; habitat, United States and Canada.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the heartwood; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—Tonic, anti-periodic, alterative. Prescribed in intermittent fevers, neuralgic affections, dyspepsia, scrofula and all diseases where an anti-periodic tonic is indicated.

JABORANDI.

Pilocarpus pennatifolius. Synonyms, *Pernambuco jaborandi*, *yaguarandi*; part employed, the leaves; natural order, Eutaceæ; habitat, Brazil.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, 20 to 60 minimis (1.3 to 4 C. c.), to be taken in warm water.

Properties.—A powerful diaphoretic and sialagogue, having also the power of increasing the bronchial, lachrymal and nasal secretions. Prof. Gubler lays down the following rules for its administration to prevent vomiting and diarrhoea: 1. Do not permit patients to quench their thirst, but give a little weak coffee or infusion of peppermint. 2. Always administer the drug to the patient when in a fasting condition. 3. Do not permit the saliva to be swallowed. Jaborandi resembles atropine in its action on the pulse, flushing the face, and exerting a more decided influence on adults than children; but is diametrically opposed to it in its action on the salivary, sudoral and mammary secretions, on the pupil, on the minute arteries, and in delirium. The sweating may be prevented or checked by the subcutaneous injection of one hundredth of a grain of atropine. Further printed information mailed upon application.

FORMULA FOR INFUSION OF JABORANDI.

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract.....	1 fluidounce.
Hot water	9 fluidounces.
Mix. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidounce (8 to 30 C. c.).	

JAMAICA DOGWOOD.

Piscidia erythrina. Synonym, *Erythrina piscipula*; part employed, the bark of the root; natural order, Leguminosæ; habitat, West Indies.

Preparation.—Fluid extract; dose, 15 minimis to $1\frac{1}{2}$ fluidrachms (1 to 6 C. c.).

Solid extract; dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.13 to 0. grm.).

Powdered extract; dose, 2 to 8 grains (0.13 to 0.5 grm.).

Pill, 2 gr.; dose, 1 to 4.

Piscidin, the active principle; dose, $\frac{1}{6}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (1.008 to 0.016 grm.).

Properties.—One of the desiderata of medicine is an agent which shall possess the anodyne and hypnotic properties of opium and be free from those properties which are manifest in the very objectionable after-effects—constipation, disturbance of the secretory apparatus and nervous system, and lia-

bility to the formation of a habit, which are characteristics of this drug. While the drug has not yet been discovered which fully meets these indications, there are, nevertheless, some which do so to a degree, and among these there is probably none equal to Jamaica dogwood. This drug derives its name, *piscidia erythrina*, from the fact that its characteristic properties were first revealed in its effects on fish, the addition of an infusion of it to streams causing fish contained therein to rise stupefied to the surface. This method of securing fish had long been in vogue among the natives of its habitat, before the property thus manifested arrested the attention of Dr. Wm. Hamilton, who was the first to conduct experiments looking to the utilization of the drug as a medicine. It was on the strength of such experiments as these that we placed our fluid extract of Jamaica Dogwood before the profession, the drug not having been previously introduced. The result of four years' trial has been to thoroughly establish it as a therapeutic agent, and we are now prepared to aver of it that it is a valuable substitute for opium in a very large class of cases. It is not so distinctly anodyne as opium, although in the majority of instances it will prove quite efficacious. It is, however, quite equal to that drug as a soporific in sleeplessness due to nervous exhaustion, and the worries and anxieties of life—conditions which are perhaps more fruitful than any other in leading to such use of opium as eventuates in the formation of the opium habit. In these cases Jamaica Dogwood should invariably be accorded a thorough trial before resorting to the exhibition of opium. While in extremely painful affections it is not sufficiently anodyne in its action to effect the desired results, it exerts an anodyne influence so pronounced that it may serve as a useful adjuvant or alternate to the preparations of opium, and for delicate nervous patients, should always be preferred to the more powerful narcotics whenever it can be substituted for them. There are absolutely no deleterious after-effects from the use of Jamaica Dogwood, and the sleep which it secures is natural and refreshing. The dose should commence with from 15 to 20 drops, and be tentatively increased until the desired effect has been secured. Physicians desiring fuller information touching the botanical origin, and physiological and therapeutical properties of Jamaica Dogwood, will please address us for our "Working Bulletin" on the subject, which will be sent gratis.

JAMAICA PIMENTO LEAVES.

Eugenia pimenta, DC. Synonyms, *Jamaica pepper*, *Allspice*; natural order, *Myrtaceæ*; habitat, West Indies, Mexico and South America.

Preparation.—Fluid extract; dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.65 to 1.3 C. c.).

Properties.—Carminative and stimulant. An agreeable addition to diarrhoea mixtures, and useful as a stomachic in atonic dyspepsia and flatulency.

JAMBU ASSU.

Ottonia jaborandi, *Serronia jaborandi*, *Tuguaranda*, *jaborandi*; part employed, the root; natural order, *Piperaceæ*; habitat, Brazil.

Properties.—Information regarding the therapeutic uses of this drug is as yet very meagre. It is said to be employed in Brazil as a stimulant and febrifuge, particularly in low forms of fever. It is believed to have specific action on the uterus, and is employed for the relief of painful affections of that organ, and is even believed to be capable of inducing abortions. An analysis of the drug made in our laboratory shows that it contains an alkaloidal principle, but its peculiar pungent properties reside in its oleoresin, and are doubtless closely connected with its medicinal activity. Experiments are in progress to determine what physiological action its different constituents possess. Meanwhile we solicit from physicians reports of such clinical experiments as they may have opportunity to make. No definite dose can at present be assigned, but 10 to 30 minims of the fluid extract may be suggested for trial.

JUDAS TREE.

Cercis canadensis; synonym, *Red Bud*; part employed, the bark; natural order, *Leguminosæ*; habitat, Eastern United States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the bark; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Properties.—Astringent, said to be useful in the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery, especially where it has become chronic, as it can be administered where there is an irritable condition of the stomach without increasing the trouble. Diluted with water, it also makes an excellent injection for leucorrhœa and gleet where there is an atonic condition of the mucous membrane.

KAMALA.

Mallotus philippinensis, DC.; synonyms *Rottlera tinctoria*, *Spoon wood*; part employed, the capsule glands; natural order, *Euphorbiaceæ*; habitat, Southern Asia.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the capsule glands; dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

Soluble elastic capsules, male fern and kamala; dose, 4 to 8 capsules.

Hard-filled capsules male fern and kamala; dose, 4 to 8 capsules.

Properties.—Kamala is an active purgative in full doses, sometimes acting violently and causing nausea, but seldom vomiting. It has long been used in India in the treatment of tapeworm, but has only been known in this country and Europe within a few years. Dr. C. Mackinnon, of the British Army, found it extraordinarily efficient in the treatment of tenia, having used it in fifty cases, and failed in expelling the worm in but two. In case the first dose fails to operate on the bowels, it may be repeated in four hours, followed by a dose of castor oil. As an external remedy Kamala is used in various affections of the skin, particularly scabies and herpes. Physicians desiring fuller information upon this drug are requested to send to us for our "Working Bulletin" on Kamala and Koosso, which will be mailed free upon application.

KAVA KAVA.

(*Piper methysticum*, Forst. *Synonyms*, Taquona, Araara, Kawa; part employed, the root; natural order, *Piperaceæ*; habitat, *Polynesia*)

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, 20 to 60 minims (1.3 to 4 C. c.).
Solid extract dose, 4 to 12 grains (0.26 to 0.75 grm.).

Properties.—This drug, which we have had the pleasure of introducing to the medical profession of the United States, has for a long time been used in its native habitat as a remedy for gonorrhœa, and seems to have been very effectual. It has also been used beneficially by the natives in gout, bronchitis and erysipelas eruptions. The action of Kava root appears to vary with the amount taken. In small doses it is generally stated to act as a stimulant and tonic, but when taken in large doses it produces an intoxication which differs from that caused by alcohol, in being of a silent and drowsy nature, accompanied by incoherent dreams, the drinker not being quarrelsome or excited. Two or three doses should be given during the day, each with a full goblet of water. It is said that twenty minutes after the first dose, a pressing desire to urinate is experienced. The quantity of urine is abundant, and it becomes as limpid and as clear almost as water. The pain that was present during the previous micturitions disappears, and a sensation of comfort is experienced in urinating. The kava, moreover, acts like a bitter tonic. It is pleasant to take, stimulates the appetite, does not derange the digestive functions, and produces neither diarrhoea nor constipation. Our "Working Bulletin" on this drug mailed free on application.

KOLA NUTS.

(*Sterculia acuminata*, P. de Beauv.) *Synonyms*, Cola acuminata, R. Br., Gouron ouï béné, nagoué, Female Kola; part employed, the seeds; natural order, *Sterculiaceæ*; habitat, West Coast of Africa.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the seeds; dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.65 to 2 C. c.).

Properties.—The Kola nut is highly prized by the natives of Africa for its stimulating and sustaining properties, which are analogous to those of the South American Coca. It is either chewed or made into a beverage like coffee. The active constituents of the nuts are caffeine and theobromine, together with a variety of tannic acid. The nuts are also used to purify water for drinking purposes, and are thought to be a sure preventive against the dysenteries which are so prevalent in that climate. Therapeutically, the kola resembles in its action guarana and coca, and is said to have almost a specific effect in combating the intoxicating influence of alcohol. It is employed also in diarrhoeas, and in all depressing conditions of the nervous system where caffeine is indicated.

KOOSSO.

Brayera anthelmintica, Kunth; *synonyms*, *Brayera*, U. S. P., Cusso, Br.; part employed, female inflorescence; natural order, *Rosaceæ*; habitat, Abyssinia.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the flowers, U. S. P.; dose, 2 to 6 fluidrachms (8 to 24 C. c.).

Properties.—Tænifuge; of all the remedies for tapeworm none is more efficient or certain. Its other effects when taken internally are not very striking. It appears to act as a poison to the worms, and has been found equally effectual against both kinds of tapeworm. The Koosso should be taken in the morning on an empty stomach, and a previous evacuation of the bowels with castor oil or other cathartic is recommended. It is also recommended that lemon juice or tamarind water be freely taken before and after the Koosso. The alcohol may be in part removed from the extract by evaporating at a low temperature, when the dose is a large one. Physicians desiring fuller information upon this drug are requested to send to us for our "Working Bulletin" on Kamala and Koosso, which will be mailed free on application.

LIPPIA MEXICANA.

Part employed, the leaves; natural order, *Verbenaceæ*; habitat, Mexico,

Preparation.—Concentrated tincture of the leaves; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—The demulcent and expectorant properties claimed for the drug, are such as must commend it to the careful attention of the profession and especially so during the season of catarrhal affections of the respiratory passages. A remedy which combines demulcent with expectorant properties, and at the same time does not nauseate, must meet with favor. Clinical reports would also seem to show

the drug to be possessed of an alterative influence on the respiratory mucous membrane which must enhance its value in those chronic affections so often rebellious to treatment. Our "Working Bulletin" on *Lippia Mexicana* will be mailed free to any physician applying for the same.

MANACA.

Franciscea Uniflora, Pohl; synonyms, *Mercurio Vegetal*; part employed, the root; natural order, *Scrophulariaceæ*; habitat, Brazil.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, 10 to 60 minimis (0.65 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—A recent introduction from Brazil, where it is officially classed as a powerful antisyphilitic, purgative, diuretic, and emmenagogue. It is, however, chiefly employed in its habitat for its action in rheumatism, specific properties being ascribed to it in this affection. We shall be pleased to mail our revised "Working Bulletin for the Scientific Investigation of Manaca," to any physician who may be interested in this drug.

MANGOSTEEN.

Garcinia Mangostana; synonyms, *Mango fruit*, *Mangostane*, Fr. and Ger.; part employed, the pericarp; natural order, *Guttiferae*; habitat, East Indies.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the rind of the fruit; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—Astringent, employed in the treatment of nasal catarrh, diarrhoea, dysentery, leucorrhœa; as a gargle in tonsillitis and, properly diluted, as a lotion for foul ulcers, and for prolapse of the rectum or vagina. Further printed information mailed to any physician upon application.

MANZANITA.

Arctostaphylos glauca, Lind; part employed, the leaves; natural order, *Ericaceæ*; habitat, California.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, 20 to 60 minimis (1.3 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—Astringent and tonic, with a specific direction to the urinary organs. It is employed in diarrhoea, but is chiefly used in treating diseases of the genito-urinary organs. Thus it is prescribed in gonorrhœa and gleet, in vesical catarrh, incontinence of urine, in chronic nephritis, diabetes insipidus, as well as leucorrhœa and menorrhagia. It resembles, therefore, in its range of action, its congener, *uva ursi*. Further printed information mailed to any physician upon application.

MENTHOL.

Menthol, or peppermint camphor, is a crystallizable body deposited from Chinese oil of peppermint, on exposure to cold. It has a definite chemical composition, is but slightly soluble in water, but dissolves readily in alcohol and ether, and in both fixed and volatile oils. It melts at about the temperature of the body, and, when further heated, volatilizes without decomposition.

Menthol has long been used in China and Japan as a specific for headache. It is an agreeable medicine, and is also employed in relieving neuralgic pains and toothache. It is said to possess valuable antiseptic properties in infusorial catarrh and other germ diseases, including diphtheria, and scarlet fever, and makes an agreeable substitute for the ordinary smelling salts.

Mr. A. H. Mason, F.C.S., reports that, being prostrate with a severe nervous headache, his forehead was anointed with the liquid, and he immediately experienced an agreeable burning sensation, fell asleep and awoke minus the headache. The authorities of the New York City Charity hospital say: "Menthol has been used in innumerable headaches and has been followed by decided benefit in every instance."

Reports of prompt relief following the application of menthol in neuralgia are numerous. One practitioner gives several cases in which the existing attack was cured within a few moments after its use; while a physician of one of our first hospitals relates the history of nine cases of intercostal neuralgia successfully treated with this remedy.

Attention has recently been directed to menthol as a remedy in infusorial catarrh and other germ diseases, and several methods of application are detailed.

The **menthol pencil** is designed to afford a convenient and efficient method for the topical application of this camphoraceous substance, whose properties require it to be kept tightly enclosed to prevent



rapid volatilization. It consists of a pencil of menthol, enclosed in a mahogany case, the top of which will unscrew, when the menthol is disclosed ready for application. For headache, rub gently on the front and both sides of the forehead, and also, in severe cases, behind the ear. For neuralgia, rheumatism, etc., rub gently over the affected part for one minute. Its application at night has a tendency to induce refreshing sleep. For toothache, put a piece the size of a pin-head in the cavity. For catarrh, a little may be rubbed on the upper lip or moustache.

Our "Working Bulletin" on Menthol, containing detailed information, and illustrated with six fine wood-cuts, will be mailed free to any physician applying for the same.

MERCURY WEED.

Mercurialis annua. Part employed, the herb; natural order, Euphorbiaceæ; habitat, Europe.

Preparation.—Fluid Extract of the herb.

Properties.—This herb has been employed from the most ancient times as a purgative and emmenagogue. It has also been considered by some a diuretic, and has been used in the treatment of syphilitic affections.

MEXICAN GINGER.

Zingiber officinale, rad. recens. Part employed, the fresh rhizome; natural order, Zingiberaceæ; habitat, Mexico.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the green root; dose, 10 to 40 minims (0.6 to 2.6 C. c.).

Properties.—Aromatic, stimulant, carminative. Useful as a substitute for Jamaica ginger, but in many respects preferable to the latter, as in colicky affections, owing to a larger percentage of aromatic principles.

FORMULA FOR TINCTURE OF MEXICAN GINGER.

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract	4 fluidounces.
Alcohol	8 fluidounces.
Mix. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).	

MISTLETOE.

Phoradendron flavescens, Nutt, *Viscum flavescens*, Pursh. Synonyms. American Mistletoe; part employed, the leaves; natural order, Loranthaceæ; habitat, Southern States.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, from $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.), repeated every 20 minutes when given in labor

Pressed herb; infusion, 1 oz. to the pint; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidounces.

Properties.—Narcotic, anti-spasmodic, and tonic. Has been found beneficial in epilepsy, insanity, paralysis, and other nervous diseases. Extraordinary virtues are claimed for mistletoe as an oxytocic. As compared with ergot, it is claimed that: 1, it acts more promptly and surely; 2, it produces intermittent contractions, instead of tonic—hence, may be used in any stage of labor, or in primipare, where ergot is not admissible; 3, it can always be obtained fresh, and does not deteriorate by keeping. This drug has been used with success in many cases of menorrhagia, hemorrhage from the uterus and post partum hemorrhages.

MUSK ROOT.

Ferula (Euryangium) Sumbul, Hook; synonyms, Sumbul, Jatamansi; part employed, the root; natural order, Umbellifero; habitat, Central Asia.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C. c.).

Solid extract; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains (0.03 to 0.13 grm.).

Sedative pill (ext. musk root, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; ext. habane, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; ext. valerian, $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.; ext. cannabis ind., 1-10 gr.); dose, 1 to 2 pills.

Properties.—A nervous stimulant, popular, particularly among the profession in Russia, in typhoid conditions, in asthenic cases of dysentery and diarrhoea, and in malignant cholera. Dr. Thielmann found its calming influence in delirium superior to that of opium. Dr. Granville recommends it in gastric spasms, hysteria, chlorosis, amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, epilepsy, and other nervous disorders. The resin has been found useful in chronic bronchitis, pneumonia slow of resolution, in the moist asthma of old, anaemic and scorbutic patients, in atonic dysentery, leucorrhœa, hypochondriasis and hysteria.

The drug resembles valerian in the general range of its therapeutic indications, but is less disagreeable and more powerful.

FORMULA FOR TINCTURE OF SUMBUL, U. S. P., 1880.

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract	2 fluidounces.
Alcohol	21 fluidounces.
Mix. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).	

NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS.

Cactus Grandiflorus; part employed, the flowers; natural order, Cactaceæ; habitat, West Indies. Preparation.—Alcoholic fluid extract of the flowers and fleshy stems; dose, 10 to 30 minimis (0.6 to 2 C. c.) three times a day.

Properties.—*Cactus grandiflorus* is a sedative and diuretic. It is especially useful in functional diseases of the heart attended with much irregularity of action, in which it exerts a decided action palliating or removing the symptoms and frequently giving prompt relief. It has been found serviceable in palpitation, angina pectoris, cardiac neuralgia, rheumatism, valvular disease, also in haemoptysis, dropsy, and in threatened apoplexy. Its value in the disturbances of functional and organic cardiae diseases is established, but further investigation is required to demonstrate its usefulness in many other maladies for which it is recommended. For further information please refer to our pamphlet which will be mailed free on application.

FORMULA FOR TINCTURE CACTUS GRANDIFLORUS.

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract	4 fluidounces.
Alcohol	12 fluidounces.
Mix. Dose, 10 to 60 minimis (.06 to 4 C. c.).	

PARACOTO BARK.*

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the bark: dose, 5 to 20 minimis (0.3 to 1.3 C. c.) four to six times a day.

Properties.—Paracoto bark is an efficient remedy in cholera morbus, diarrhoea, acute or chronic dysentery, colic, and also recommended in gout, rheumatism and neuralgic toothache. In doses of ten drops and upwards, the fluid extract is liable to cause gastric irritation, hence it is best to begin with the medium dose, increasing, if it is well borne, until the desired effect is produced. In all cases it should be well diluted before it is administered. Literature containing further information mailed free on application.

PARAGUAY TEA.

Ilex Paraguayensis, St. Hil.; synonym, *Verba Mate*; part employed, the leaves; natural order, Aquifoliaceæ; habitat, Brazil and Argentine Republic.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—Maté is a small tree growing in Paraguay, and cultivated for the sake of its leaves, an infusion of which is extensively consumed as a beverage in South America. The leaves are diuretic, exhilarant, analgesic, in large doses, emetic and drastic. The peculiar characteristic properties of this drug depend on the caffeine it contains. It contains a larger proportion of mineral salts than either tea or coffee. It does not exalt the peripheral nerves like tea, nor the cerebrum like coffee, but rather induces indolence and drowsiness; it accelerates the cardiac contractions and peristaltic movements, and its continued use is said to induce dyspeptic symptoms. It is largely used as a stimulant to sustain the system when undergoing hunger, or great fatigue, during the summer heats. We shall be pleased to furnish more detailed printed information on application.

PICHI

Fabiana imbricata, Ruiz and Pav.); part employed, the stems and leafy branchlets; natural order, Solanaceæ; habitat, Chili.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the leafy branchlets; dose, 10 to 40 minimis (0.6 to 2.6 C. c.).

Properties.—Diuretic (?), tonic, terebinthinate. Pichi enjoys a great local reputation in Chili in the treatment of urinary diseases. Dr. Ramires, of Valparaiso, regards it as useful in catarrhal inflammations of the urinary tract, but not adapted to use in cases of organic kidney disease; he speaks very highly of its use in dyspeptic disorders. Dr. Rodriguez, of Buenos Ayres, points out its value in vesical catarrh produced by mechanical irritation of gravel or calculi; and in the uric acid diathesis. It allays irritation, and favors the expulsion of calculi. All literature at present attainable will be forwarded on application.

PULSATILLA.

Anemone Pulsatilla, *Pulsatilla vulgaris*, Mill. Lin; synonyms, *Pasque flower*, *Coquelarde*, Fr., *Küchenschelle*, Ger.; part employed, the flowering herb; natural order, Ranunculaceæ; habitat, Europe.

* Two distinct kinds of bark are brought from Bolivia under the name of Coto bark. They are now distinguished as "coto" and "paracoto," respectively. The therapeutic properties ascribed to the two drugs are similar, but their physical properties are strikingly different. Although there is reason to believe that the true coto bark is at least as efficient a medicine as the paracoto, our patrons have so generally expressed a preference for the latter, after making its acquaintance under the name of Coto, that we invariably supply this article when coto bark is ordered.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the plant; dose, 1 to 5 minims (0.065 to 0.33 C. c.).

Powdered extract; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 gr. (0.008 to 0.065 grm.).

Pressed herb; infusion, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce to the pint; dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 16 C. c.).

Properties.—Alterative and antispasmodic. The drug has been administered with benefit in the secondary manifestations of syphilis, and in chronic cutaneous eruptions of a non-specific nature. It is also highly esteemed as a remedy in chronic catarrhal affections of the mucous membrane wherever located. Its antispasmodic properties make it an important drug for the relief of the "nervousness" of exhaustion due to any cause, and especially in the variety found in women as a result of menstrual derangements and sedentary habits. In functional amenorrhoea its stimulating action on the mucous lining of the uterus makes it valuable. It has been found useful also in the various nervous manifestations of hysteria.

QUEBRACHO.

Aspidosperma Quebracho; synonym, Quebracho Blanco; natural order, Apocynaceæ; part employed, the bark; habitat, South America.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the bark; dose, 20 minims to a fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

Solid extract of the bark; dose, 1 to 3 grains (0.06 to 0.2 grm.).

Aspidospermine (alkaloid); dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain (0.015 to 0.03 grm.).

Properties.—Quebracho has lately been introduced as a remedy in dyspnoea. Given in proper doses it relieves the cyanosis and sense of suffocation due to embarrassed respiration, as in emphysema, capillary bronchitis, phthisis and chronic pneumonic processes, and asthma. It appears to assist the oxygenation of the blood as well as to stimulate the respiratory centres. Our "Working Bulletin" on Quebracho will be mailed free to any address, upon application. We publish two editions, one with lithographed plates, and the other without. Either will be sent as requested, but when neither is specified we usually send the one without the plates.

QUININE FLOWER.

Sabbatia Elliottii; synonym, S. Paniculata; part employed, the root; natural order, Gentianaceæ; habitat, Florida and South Carolina.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.) every 2 hours; to be increased in quantity in obstinate cases.

Properties.—Tonic, febrifuge, antiperiodic. In its habitat quinine flower is much employed by physicians for the cure of the different types of malarial fever, the drug being used until the patient feels the *tinnitus aurium* peculiar to the effects of quinine. In this respect it seems to have the same properties as the Cinchona barks to a similar degree, hence its name. Its reputation as an antiperiodic was fully established during the late war, when owing to the scarcity of quinine, every opportunity was offered for testing the relative value of the various substitutes. Literature supplied on application.

RHAMNUS PURSHIANUS.

Synonyms, Cascara sagrada, Sacred bark, Sacred tree bark; part employed, the bark; natural order, Rhamnaceæ; habitat, Pacific slope, North America.

Preparations.*—Fluid extract of the bark; dose, as a laxative, 3 to 15 minims (0.2 to 1 C. c.), 3 times a day; as a cathartic, 20 to 45 minims (1.3 to 3 C. c.) morning and evening; as a tonic and stomachic, 5 to 10 minims (0.3 to 0.6 C. c.) 4 times a day.

Pil. cascara sagrada ext., 2 gr.; dose, 1 to 8 pills.

Pil. Berberis comp. (ext. berberis aquifolium, 2 gr.; ext. cascara sagrada, 1 gr.); dose, 1 to 2 pills.

Pil. Aloin, strychnine and belladonna comp., 3-4 gr. (Aloin, 1-5 gr.; ext. belladonna, 1-8 gr.; strychnine, 1-60 gr.; ext. rhamnus purshianus, 1-2 gr.); dose, 1 to 2.

Cascara comp. pellets, D'Ar's, 1 gr.; (Ext. cascara sagrada, 4-15 gr.; ext. nux vomica, 1-30 gr.; ext. belladonna, 1-60 gr.; euonymin, 1-5 gr.; xanthoxylon, 4-15 gr.; oleo-resin capsicum, 1-20 gr.); dose, 5 to 10 gradually increased.

Solid extract; dose: laxative, 1 to 5 grs. (0.06 to 0.33 grm.); cathartic, 5 to 10 grs. (0.33 to 0.6 grm.).

Powdered extract; dose, laxative, 1 to 5 grs. (0.05 to 0.33 grm.); cathartic, 5 to 10 grs. (0.33 to 0.6 grm.).

Elixir Cascara Sagrada, dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C. c.).

Elixir Cascara Sagrada Comp.; dose: laxative, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 fluidrachms (1 to 8 C. c.).

Malt Extract with Cascara Sagrada; dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

Malt Extract with Cascara Sagrada and Berberis Aquifolium; dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (8 to 15 C. c.).

Properties.—This drug has been aptly called a "tonic laxative" because of its physiological action, which seems to be directed, as a tonic, to the vaso-motor nervous system, stimulating the secretory apparatus of the alimentary canal, and increasing the peristaltic action of the intestines, thus restoring to the bowels their normal activity. Its use is not attended with the unpleasant after-effects following the employment of other cathartics; neither does it, as a rule, cause griping or other unpleasant symptoms. Many cases of habitual constipation have been reported cured by its use. It is not recommended by us as

* See "Cascara Cordial."

a specific, but as a drug with remarkable virtues in the treatment of atonic conditions of the digestive system. This we feel perfectly justified in doing. Our "Working Bulletin" on this drug will be forwarded to any physician upon application.

RHUS AROMATICA.

Synonyms, Sweet Sumac, Skunk Bush, Stink Bush; part employed, bark of root; natural order, Anacardiaceæ; habitat, United States.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the bark of the root; dose, 5 to 30 minims (0.3 to 2 C. c.).
Solid extract; dose, 1 to 5 grains (0.06 to 0.33 grm.).

Properties.—Tonic, astringent, diuretic. Almost specific properties in nocturnal incontinence of urine, either in old or young, are claimed for this drug. It is also useful in hematuria and in menorrhagia, while it is further commended by some as a remedy in atonic diarrhoea, dysentery and summer complaints of children. Our "Working Bulletin" for the scientific investigation of *Rhus aromatica* will be mailed free upon application.

SABBATIA CAMPESTRIS.*

Part employed, the herb; natural order, Gentianaceæ; habitat, Arkansas to Texas.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the plant; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—*Sabbatia campestris* is said to be a valuable remedy in sick headache, when caused by deranged digestion. Useful also as an anti-periodic and preventive of miasmatic fevers; and as a general tonic in convalescence from fevers and general debility of the whole system from any cause.

SANDAL WOOD.

*Santalum album, Lin.; synonyms, Yellow or White Sandalwood, *Santalum Citrinum*, *Santal Citrin*, Fr.: *Santelholz*, Ger.; part employed, the wood; natural order, Santalaceæ; habitat, East Indies and Oceanica.*

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the wood; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).
Pill.—Sandal wood comp., 3 gr. (oil sandal wood, 1 gr.; ext. cubeb, 1 gr.; balsam copaiba, 1 gr.); dose, 1 to 3 pills.
Soluble Elastic capsule copaiba, cubeb, matico and sandal (3, 3, 1, and 3 minims of each respectively); dose, 1 to 3 capsules.
Soluble Elastic capsule copaiba, cubeb and sandal (6, 2, and 2 minims of each respectively); dose, 2 to 4 capsules.
Soluble Elastic capsule copaiba and oil sandal (5 minims of each); dose, 1 to 3 capsules.
Soluble Elastic capsule cubeb and sandal (5 minims of each); dose, 1 to 3 capsules.
Soluble Elastic capsule sandal oil, 10 minims; dose, 1 to 2 capsules.
Soluble Elastic capsule sandal (9 minims) and cassia (1 minim); dose, 1 to 2 capsules.
Hard Filled capsule copaiba, 6 minims; cubeb, 2 minims, and oil sandal, 2 minims; dose, 2 to 4 capsules.
Hard Filled capsule, copaiba, 7 minims, oil sandal, 8 minims; dose, 1 to 3 capsules.
Hard Filled capsule, oil sandal, 9 minims, oil cassia, 1 minim; dose, 1 to 2 capsules.

Properties.—Sandal wood has long been in use as a perfume, but of late it has proved itself a valuable therapeutic agent, being employed especially as a substitute for copaiba in the treatment of gonorrhœa. The fluid extract of the wood is more readily tolerated by some patients than the oil, which has heretofore been generally employed.

SARACA INDICA.

Synonyms, Asak, Jasundi; part employed, the bark; natural order, Leguminosæ; habitat, East Indies.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the bark; dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—Astringent; uterine sedative. Prescribed in menorrhagia. Clinical reports are solicited from physicians who may give this new remedy a trial.

SASSY BARK.

Erythrophleum judiciale, E. guinense, Don; synonyms, Casca bark, Doom bark. Menconia bark; part employed, the bark; natural order, Leguminosæ; habitat, Central and Western Africa.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the bark; dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 C. c.).

Properties.—The powerful properties of this plant have caused it to be employed as an ordeal by the natives of Western Africa in their trials for witchcraft or sorcery. Experiments conducted with a view

* Formerly known as *S. stellaris*.

to fix its value in medicine have shown it to be a nauseant, emetic, astringent and narcotic. It is said to have been successfully employed in diarrhoea, dysentery, and in colic. In view of the active nature of the drug and of the limited knowledge of its therapeutic powers, care is advised in its use.

SAW PALMETTO.

Sabal serrulata, R. & S.; synonym, *Chamarrops serrulata*, Pursh; part employed, the fruit; natural order, *Palmae*; habitat, Florida to South Carolina.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the fruit; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

Properties.—This remedy is a sedative, nutritive and diuretic, and is said to improve digestion, increasing the flesh and strength. It will also allay irritation of the mucous membrane of the throat, nose and larynx. It has been used with decided success in marasmus, phthisis pulmonalis, bronchitis, acute and chronic laryngitis, etc.

SHEPHERD'S PURSE.

Capsella Bursa Pastoris; part employed, the herb; natural order, *Cruciferæ*; habitat, Europe and widely naturalized.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the herb; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—Shepherd's purse is now regarded, on very reliable authority, as an active diuretic, possessing also tonic stimulant powers. It has been found useful in many forms of kidney complaint. Also in chronic diarrhoea, dropsy of the abdomen, etc.

SIERRA SALVIA.

Artemisia frigida, Willd; synonym, mountain sage; part employed, the herb; natural order, *Compositæ*; habitat, Western United States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the herb; dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

Properties.—This species of Artemisia was introduced as a substitute for quinine. In the treatment of periodic fevers, a teaspoonful of the fluid extract is given in a glass of strong, hot lemonade, one hour before the expected chill, and repeated in 30 minutes if the stage of perspiration is not exhibited. In rheumatism, scarlet fever, diphtheria, etc., it is given hot as above, and repeated every half hour until perspiration and urination are certainly established. Detailed printed information furnished upon application.

SMILAX SARSAPARILLA.

Synonyms, Bamboo Brier; part employed, the root; natural order, *Smilaceæ*; habitat, Southern States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

Properties.—Alterative and tonic. It is said to be more efficacious in affections in which sarsaparilla is prescribed than is sarsaparilla itself. In constitutional syphilis (secondary stage) its tonic and alterative properties have been demonstrated to be very valuable.

SOURWOOD LEAVES.

Oxydendron arboreum; synonyms, sorrel tree, *Andromeda arborea*; part used, the leaves; natural order, *Ericaceæ*; habitat, Middle and Southern States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

Properties.—Sorrel tree leaves are tonic, refrigerant and diuretic. The bark and wood, as well as the leaves, contain free acid in large quantity. The drug has been employed successfully in the treatment of dropsy, acting in this case as an efficient diuretic.

STYLOSANTHES.

Stylosanthes elatior; synonym, pencil flower; part employed, the herb; natural order, *Leguminosæ*; habitat, Middle and Southern States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the herb; dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.3 C. c.), three times a day prior to confinement.

Properties.—This preparation is placed before the profession on the recommendation of physicians who have been induced to employ the plant from reports of its effects in domestic practice in the regions of its habitat. The effects are to relieve the irritability of the uterus, and consequent abnormal pains, liable to occur during the latter months of gestation. It is also said to give a tone to the uterine fibre, thus increasing expulsive effort, and facilitating parturition. It may thus be classed as a uterine sedative and tonic.

SUNDEW.

Drosera rotundifolia; synonyms, *Rorella*, *rossolis*, (Fr.), *Sonnenthau*, (Ger.); part employed, the whole plant; natural order, *Droseraceæ*; habitat, Northern Europe and North America.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the plant; dose, from 5 to 20 minims (0.3 to 1.3 C. c.) repeated every one to four hours.

Pill—Sundew ext., 3 gr.; dose, 1 pill.

Solid extract; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ gr. (0.016 grm.)

Properties.—This agent appears to exert a peculiar action upon the respiratory apparatus, and has been found essentially useful in pertussis, asthma, incipient phthisis, chronic bronchitis with dry spasmodic cough, nervous or sympathetic cough, whether from pulmonary, cardiac or gastric disease. Two fluidrachms of the fluid extract may be added to four fluidounces of water (or wine, if indicated) of which a teaspoonful may be administered every three or four hours. In former times it was considered a powerful aphrodisiac, and as a remedy to cure intermittents, insanity, and to promote delivery. The juice of the plant has been used as a local application for the cure of corns and warts. Sundew has been recommended also in certain phases of dyspepsia, especially for the relief of flatulence.

THAPSIA GARGANICA.

Synonyms, Bou-néfa; Thapsie, Faux fenouil, (Fr.); part employed, the root; natural order, Umbelliferae; habitat, Northern Africa and Southern Europe.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the root, dose, 10 to 30 minims (0.6 to 2 C. c.). This dose is subject to revision on a more extended trial of the preparation.

Properties.—This Arabian drug has attracted considerable attention in France of late years. It is chiefly employed by the Arabs as a counter-irritant in the localized pains of rheumatism, gout, bruises and bronchitis. Internally its properties are tonic. In over-doses it is an irritant cathartic. Detailed printed information furnished upon application.

TOMATO.

Lycopersicum esculentum; part employed, the ripe fruit; natural order, Solanaceæ; habitat, everywhere cultivated.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the ripe fruit; dose, 30 to 60 minims (2 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—It is claimed for this preparation of tomato that it exerts a special curative action over ulcerative affections of the mucous lining of the mouth and other cavities, "nurse's sore mouth," "canker," etc. It is to be generally given internally, and also applied locally to the affected parts. Detailed printed information furnished upon application.

TONGA.

A compound fluid extract, prepared from the root of Raphidophora vitiensis (natural order, Araceæ) and the bark of Premna taitensis (natural order, Verbenaceæ), both plants indigenous to the Fiji Islands.

Preparations.—Fluid extract; dose, from 30 minims to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

Powdered extract; dose, 6 to 12 grs. (0.4 to 0.8 grm.).

Properties.—This agent has long been employed by the natives of the Fiji Islands as a remedy for neuralgia. A supply of the crude drug was carried to England by a gentleman residing temporarily in Fiji, and placed in the hands of a retail drug house in London. It was then tested therapeutically by Drs. Ringer and Murrell, and the results published in the London Lancet, March 6, 1880, pp. 360, 361, March 30, 1880, p. 445, and in the London Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions, April, 1880. The scientific work of these investigators created a demand for the drug in this country, which we sent to the Fiji Islands to supply. We were thus able to place tonga upon the American market at a much less price than that charged by the English house referred to. This house, hoping to secure a monopoly of the article, registered the word tonga as a trade-mark, and then brought action against us for infringement thereon. We held in defense that the proper name of a thing cannot be a trade-mark, and as tonga was not patented, any one had a right to compete in its manufacture and sale. We also held that the word tonga had long been used to designate a medicinal preparation prior to the claim of the English house to have coined it. Finding themselves beaten, they withdrew the suit, assuming costs, and prevented us from demonstrating our defense. Tonga is therefore free to science. The result of the experiments of Drs. Ringer and Murrell, which we will furnish in full detail on application, demonstrate conclusively the great value of this remedy in neuralgic affections, especially in those of the cranial nerves.

TRIFOLIUM COMPOUND.

An improved alterative for the treatment of syphilis and other venereal diseases.

Preparation.—Syrup; each fluidounce contains the active constituents of 32 grains of Red clover, 16 grains each of Stillingia, Burdock root, Poke root, Berberis aquifolium and Cascara amarga, 4 grains of Prickly ash bark, with 8 grains of potassium iodide; dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.) three times a day.

Properties.—This syrup is recommended as superior in efficacy to the combination of alteratives that has recently acquired considerable notoriety under the name of Bamboo Brier Root Compound or

simply Alterative Compound. Experience with this latter combination led to the belief that the formula could be greatly improved, and after much clinical experience the combination represented in this preparation was chosen as that best adapted for general use. In most cases of secondary syphilis, its restorative action is prompt and unequivocal.

TRUMPET PLANT.

Sarracenia flava. Common name, Fly-catcher, Huntsman's Cup; part employed, the rhizome; natural order, *Sarracenaceæ*; habitat, Southern United States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the rhizome; dose, 5 to 15 minims (0.3 to 1 C. c.).

Properties.—Astringent. This plant, a native of Florida, was brought to public notice in the American Journal of Pharmacy (July, 1869), by Dr. J. Dabney Palmer, of Monticello, Florida, who having experimented with the root, ascertained that it possesses extraordinary power in the cure of diarrhoea. Some of the cases in which it was given were of long standing, and very obstinate, others recent, but all yielded to the remedy, and in no case were more than four ounces of the tincture required to effect a cure. A few doses were generally sufficient. In cases of uncomplicated diarrhoea this remedy has seldom failed to effect a speedy and permanent cure. Detailed printed information furnished upon application.

FORMULA FOR TINCTURE TRUMPET PLANT.

P., D. & Co.'s fluid extract.....	4 fluidounces.
Diluted alcohol.....	12 fluidounces.
Mix. Dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).	

URECHITES SUBERECTA.

Synonyms, Savana Flower, Yellow-Flowered Nightshade; part employed, the leaves; natural order, *Apocynaceæ*; habitat, Jamaica.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, 2 to 10 minims (0.13 to 0.65 C. c.), cautiously increased.

Properties.—This drug has long been known in Jamaica as a powerful poison. Its place in therapeutics has not yet been determined, but its chemical constituents, as well as its physiological properties have been studied by James John Bowrey, F. C. S.; and its tonic action has been compared with that of aconite by Dr. Isaac Ott (Therapeutic Gazette, October, 1880). According to Dr. Ott, the effects of the drug bear a general resemblance to those of aconite. The symptoms observed are depression of circulation, salivation, diaphoresis, vomiting and diarrhoea. Clinical reports from physicians who may experiment with this drug are solicited for publication. Detailed printed information furnished upon application.

USTILAGO MAIDIS.

Synonyms, Corn Smut, Corn Ergot; part employed, the fungus exclusive of chaff; habitat, Parasitic on Indian Corn.

Preparation.—Fluid extract; dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.3 C. c.).

Properties.—Corn ergot produces abortion in cows when the diseased grain is eaten by them. Six drachms administered to two pregnant bitches, to test its abortifacient properties produced the same result. It closely resembles in its medicinal properties the ergot of rye; and has been considered, by many practitioners, to be quite as efficient and more uniform than the latter. The uterine contraction from ergot is tonic, that from ustilago seems to be regularly intermittent. If this proves to be a constant peculiarity in the action of the drug, it is likely to prove a more serviceable agent in labor than ergot itself. It will give less pain to the mother, less danger to her in its administration, and also less danger to the child. It has been pronounced superior to ergot in passive hemorrhages, and also very effectual in spermatorrhœa, psoriasis, eczema, fibroid tumors and allied affections. A recent analysis of the drug shows that it contains a volatile alkali, a fixed oil, and an organic acid analogous to sclerotic acid, bearing a close resemblance in all these respects to ergot of rye. For fuller information send for our "Working Bulletin" on Ustilago Maidis.

VACCINIUM CRASSIFOLIUM.

Part employed, the whole plant; natural order, *Ericaceæ*; habitat, Southern States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the plant; dose, 30 minims to 1 fluidrachm (2 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—Astringent and diuretic, resembling uva ursi to some degree. Useful in catarrhal inflammation of the genito-urinary tract, gleet, chronic cystitis, etc. In dropsy, from whatever cause, it is an active diuretic, assisting the removal of the effused fluid. It has also been given with benefit in chronic diarrhoea and dysentery.

VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM.

Synonym, Black Haw; part employed, bark of root; natural order, *Caprifoliaceæ*; habitat, United States.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the bark of the root; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.), several times a day.

Pil. Black Haw ext., 3 gr.; dose 1 to 3 pills.

Solid extract; dose, 2 to 10 grs. (grm., .18 to .65).

Powdered extract; dose, 2 to 10 grs. (grm., .18 to .65).

Pressed herb; Infusion 1 ounce to the pint, dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 2 fluidounces (15 to 60 C. c.).

Properties.—*Viburnum prunifolium* is held in high esteem as a uterine tonic and sedative, especially valuable in threatened abortion and as a corrective of chronic disposition to miscarry. In the latter class of cases it should be given continuously in moderate doses for at least a month prior to the usual time at which the miscarriage takes place. In dysmenorrhœa due to almost every cause, it may be prescribed with benefit, commencing its administration some days before the menstrual crisis. In after pains it is also valuable. Our "Working Bulletin" on this drug will be mailed postpaid upon application.

FORMULA FOR TINCTURE OF BLACK HAW (UNOFFICIAL).

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract	4 fluidounces.
Diluted Alcohol	12 fluidounces.
Mix. Dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).	

FORMULA FOR INFUSION OF BLACK HAW, U. S. P.

P., D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract	1 fluidounce.
Hot water	9 fluidounces.
Mix. Dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidounce (15 to 30 C. c.).	

WHITE VERVAIN.

Verbena urticifolia; synonym, nettle-leaved vervain; part employed, the root; natural order, Verbenaceæ; habitat, United States and Canada.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, 30 to 40 minimis.

Properties.—Dr. E. Day, of Grand Tower, Ill., who brought this drug to the notice of the medical profession through the Southern Illinois Medical Association, for the purpose of having its curative powers more thoroughly tested, writes in regard to it as follows: "The roots of this plant have been successfully used in the form of a decoction for the cure of intermittent and remittent fever. Its employment for a week in a case of intermittent fever was not only entirely successful, but also cured the individual of the opium habit of four years' duration."

WILD BERGAMOT.

Monarda Fistulosa; synonym, horsemint; part employed, the herb; natural order, Labiatæ; habitat, Middle and Southern States.

Preparation.—Fluid extract; dose, 15 to 60 minimis (1 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—This agent is introduced as a substitute for quinine in intermittents, and has been used in a number of cases without a failure. In large doses it is a diaphoretic, and said to be inferior only to jaborandi in its power of exciting the sweat glands. Please apply for fuller information in printed form.

YERBA BUENA.

Micromeria Douglassii, Benth.; part employed, the leaves; natural order, Labiatæ; habitat, California.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the leaves; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to two fluidrachms (2 to 8 C. c.).

Properties.—This drug has been long known to the natives of California as possessing remedial virtues. It is a grateful aromatic stimulant, and is useful as a stomachic carminative and anthelmintic. It allays nausea and spasmodic pains in the stomach and bowels and reduces the force and frequency of the pulse in fevers. Yerba Buena is also an excellent anthelmintic, and is found to be well adapted to the expulsion of round worms in children.

YERBA MANSA.

Anemopsis californica, Hook; part employed, the root; natural order, Saururaceæ; habitat, Arizona to Southern California.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the root; dose, 15 to 60 minimis (1 to 4 C. c.).

Properties.—Stimulant, astringent and tonic. This herb is employed by the natives of the sections of California in which it grows, in malarial fever, and there is good evidence that it is valuable particularly in the chronic varieties of malarial infection. In diarrhoea and dysentery it is a remedy of pronounced value.

YERBA REUMA.

Frankenia grandifolia; part employed, the herb; natural order, Frankeniaceæ; habitat, California.

Preparation.—Fluid extract of the herb; dose, 10 to 20 minims (0.6 to 1.3 C. c.). When used as an injection or a gargle, it must be diluted with three times its bulk of water.

Properties.—As its Spanish name (*flux herb*) implies, this plant is chiefly useful in catarrhal affections. It contains a peculiar astringent principle, and a large percentage of sodium chloride, to the combination of which its therapeutic properties, as a topical application, are largely attributable. An ounce of the tincture of the strength of four ounces of the fluid extract to the pint of alcohol, added to three ounces of water, and used as an injection, is reported to be curative in catarrhal affections of the nares or the genito-urinary tract. In vaginal leucorrhœa this injection is said to be peculiarly beneficial. Our "Working Bulletin" on Yerba Reuma will be mailed free on application.

YERBA SANTA.

Eriodictyon glutinosum, Benth.; synonyms, *holy herb*, *saint herb*, *Bear's weed*, *consumptive's weed*; part employed, the leaves; natural order, *Hydrophyllaceæ*; habitat, California and Mexico.

Preparations.—Fluid extract of the leaf; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm (1 to 4 C. c.).

Fluid yerba santa aromatic, for making syrup yerba santa aromatic, (see formula below); dose, 15 to 60 minims (1 to 4 C. c.).

Solid extract; dose, 3 to 12 grains (.2 to .8 grm.).

Syrup yerba santa comp.* dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 16 C. c.).

Glycerole yerbine comp.; dose, 1 to 8 fluidrachms (4 to 12 C. c.).

Glycerole yerba santa; dose, 1 to 2 fluidrachms (4 to 8 C. c.).

Lozenges yerba santa comp.; dose, 1 to 2 every three hours.

Pil. yerba santa ext., 8 gr.; dose, 1 to 2.

Yerba santa with malt extract; dose, 2 to 4 fluidrachms (8 to 16 C. c.).

The following extract from a paper published in the *Pharmacist and Chemist*, May, 1883, defines the application of yerba santa so closely that we reproduce it, in lieu of a statement collated from current medical literature:

"It is often used instead of tobacco, the smoke being inhaled, and giving relief in asthma. The fluid extract, in doses of from fifteen drops to a teaspoonful, also affords relief in that complaint. The natives have long esteemed it as endowed with rare value in all diseases of the respiratory organs. They claim that the worst case of consumption can be cured by a tea made of this plant. While such an estimate is at variance with medical experience, there seems to be no doubt that it is the greatest remedial agent yet employed in chronic bronchitis, pneumonia, phthisis, chronic gastric catarrh, in hemorrhoids, and chronic derangement of the kidneys. It blends astringent, demulcent, tonic, sedative and balsamic properties. The latter seems to depend upon a resinous principle in which it is exceedingly rich. This resinous principle exerts upon the mucous surface a decidedly soothing and alterative effect. Under its use the cough is soon mitigated, the expectoration becomes less abundant, the appetite improves, the food is better digested and assimilated, the flesh and strength is regained, and frequently cases which have not been benefited by previous treatment are rapidly restored to health. There is a disease much overlooked—paralysis of the bronchial muscles—in which yerba santa plays an important part. It relieves the congested or thickened epithelium, and the patient can breathe freer. In aphonia (tubercular) this remedy relieves at once. It is the most direct restorative drug in diseases of the respiratory organs that we possess. One of the most remarkable properties of yerba santa is its power of completely destroying the bitter taste of quinine, and the drug is very often prescribed with reference to this property alone."

For fuller information send for our "Working Bulletin" on Yerba santa.

FORMULA FOR SYRUP OF YERBA SANTA—UNOFFICIAL.

P. D. & Co.'s Fluid Extract	1 fluidounce.
Potass. Carb.	100 grains.
Water	7½ fluidounces.
Sugar.....	14 ounces av.

Dissolve the potassium carbonate in the water, add the fluid extract Yerba Santa, and let stand for a few hours. Decant the clear liquid, add the sugar, and dissolve with the aid of a gentle heat. Dose, 1 to 4 fluidrachms (4 to 15 C. c.).

FORMULA FOR SYRUP YERBA SANTA, AROMATIC.

P. D. & Co.'s Fluid Yerba Santa Aromatic	4 fluidounces.
Syrup	12 fluidounces.

Mix. Dose, 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls (4 to 8 C. c.) as a vehicle for quinine, etc.

* This preparation is a compound of Yerba santa and a number of aromatics. It is chiefly employed as an excipient for the administration of quinine, the taste of which it very effectually disguises.

NOTES ON THE STANDARD MEDICINAL PRODUCTS

MANUFACTURED BY PARKE, DAVIS & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, DETROIT, MICH.—BRANCH OFFICE AT 60
MAIDEN LANE AND 21 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

LIST OF MANUFACTURES.

Our line of manufactures comprises the following:

Fluid, Solid and Powdered Extracts; Normal Liquids; German Tinctures; Sugar- and Gelatin-Coated Pills; Pink Granules; Soluble Elastic, Hard Filled and Empty Capsules; Pepsin and Pancreatin; Concentrations; Oleates and Ointments of Oleates; Medicated and Flavored Lozenges; Effervescent Preparations and Mineral Water Salts; Roll Plasters; Elixirs, Wines and Syrups; Malt Extracts and Combinations; Cerates; Pressed herbs; Collodions; Confections; Ointments; Glyceroles; Fine Chemicals; Rare Alkaloids; New Drugs and Fine Pharmaceutical Specialties.

We are also manufacturer's agents for Chamberlin's Utero-Vaginal Syringe, Walker's Indispensable Cup Syringe, Smith's Safety Syringe, Raymond's Patent Capsule Filler, Davenport's Unique Capsule Filler and Wilson's Eureka Abdominal Supporter, and manufacturers of Semple's Atomizing Inhaler, Urinary Test Papers the New Ureometer, Physician's Pocket Reagent Cases, Improved Cocaine Cases, and Menthol Pencils.

FLUID EXTRACTS

are concentrated liquid preparations, containing and holding in permanent solution all the active ingredients of the several drugs from which they are prepared, and made of a uniform strength so that one fluidounce (imperial) shall be the equivalent of one ounce avoirdupois of the crude drug. They differ from tinctures, as that term is commonly understood, in that the latter are of inferior strength, varying with different drugs in a capricious and arbitrary manner.

It is the object, in preparing a fluid extract, to have the product embody, in their natural proportions, all the valuable constituents contained in a corresponding quantity of crude drug; and, concurrently with this end, it is designed to exclude, as far as possible, inert matter. The fluid extract, therefore, while faithfully representing the virtues of a drug, may be of a color entirely at variance with that which the physical appearance of the crude material might suggest. It will be readily comprehended that the attainment of the object in view necessarily requires the exercise of a high order of skill and the advantage of thorough experience. These are recommendations which we present for our manufactures. It is our claim that we have availed ourselves of every real improvement in the art of pharmacy, and that in this particular line we have brought our products to the highest degree of perfection.

So far as quality of material is concerned, we possess superior advantages for insuring genuineness and exceptional excellence in all crude drugs. Our connections and correspondence, the development of years of research, place us entirely beyond the dictation of the common market, and enable us to secure the proper portion, collection, and preservation of drugs intended for our use. Combined with these advantages, we possess the most complete facilities for conducting our operations upon the largest scale, at a proportionate economy of labor, and with the increased care and precision required in manipulations of such magnitude. With full confidence in the foundation of our claim, we assert that for scrupulous accuracy in manufacture, and for reliability of effect, our fluid extracts are unsurpassed. Our list comprises five hundred standard and official remedies, including more than ninety of the newer remedies, ample test of whose therapeutic properties has proved them worthy of professional consideration.

Complete price list sent upon application. We also issue printed matter upon the "Precipitation of Fluid Extracts," and "Official and Non-Official Fluid Extracts," either or both of which will be mailed upon application.

NORMAL LIQUIDS.

Reading the definition of a "Fluid Extract" given above, it will be observed that several samples of fluid extracts of the same drug may vary in medicinal strength, according to the variability in the respective samples of the crude drug from which they were manufactured. In drugs whose therapeutic properties are such as to admit of large and not very precise doses, this defect is of slight importance, but in the case of more active medicines, as aconite, belladonna, nux vomica, stramonium, cannabis indica, and the like, it becomes a serious one. To remedy this defect we have introduced a line of *assayed*

Fluid extracts, which we have designated as Normal Liquids. A Normal Liquid may therefore be defined to be "a concentrated liquid preparation, the strength of which is adjusted by careful assay, so that one fluidounce, imperial, is the equivalent of one ounce avoirdupois of crude drug of standard quality." They are, therefore of *uniform strength*, and are adapted for the same exactness of dosage as alkaloids. Please address us for a complete list of our Normal Liquids, containing detailed information as to strength, price, dose, etc.

GERMAN TINCTURES.

In order to supply a certain demand for tinctures of the green plant, which the advertisements of other houses have created, we have made direct importations of the following tinctures: Aconite, Arnica, Belladonna, Celandine, Chamomile, Conium, Dumb Cane, Fox-glove, Henbane, Lettuce, Mary Thistle, Poison Oak, Pulsatilla, Shepherd's Purse, Sundew, Thornapple Plant, White Bryony. We guarantee the correctness of their preparation according to the standard formulas, but maintain, for reasons which we have not space here to specify, that they are inferior as therapeutic agents to the preparations of the properly dried plant. We shall be pleased to furnish a circular explaining our views.

SUGAR- AND GELATIN-COATED PILLS.

Our list of sugar- and gelatin-coated pills comprises most of the official and popular formulae known to the profession, to which have been added many new and valuable combinations. Our pills are made entirely by hand, from the purest materials, and are coated by a method avoiding the application of any degree of heat which could impair their efficacy. We direct especial attention to the perfect distribution of the ingredients and permanent softness of the mass. For superiority of finish, ready solubility and uniformity of coating, our pills are unexcelled. The formula in each instance is strictly followed, irrespective of cost, and the entire process conducted under scientific management and by improved methods. Particular care is taken to insure the preservation of the drug. We manufacture over 600 distinct formulæ, or, computed after the manner of some houses, over 12,000 "different kinds of pills."

Upon the comparative value of pills as a form for the administration of medicine, we have published, and will send to any address the following pamphlets and reprints:

"An Unobjectionable Form for the Administration of Medicine;" reprint of an article in the Medical and Surgical Reporter, March 29, 1884, by M. S. French, M. D., Philadelphia.

"Sugar-coated Pills; a Word in Their Defense," by J. B. Moore, Esq., of Philadelphia.

"On Sugar- and Gelatin-coated Pills," a résumé of the whole subject, embracing under their proper heads, "Charges Against Pills," "Defective Superficial Appearance," "Deterioration in the Original Superficial Appearance," "Insolubility of Coating," "Insolubility of Pill Mass," "Non-action in the Patient," etc.

We shall also be pleased to send our Formula Book of Pills and Pink Granules, to any one desiring the same.

PINK GRANULES (SUGAR-COATED).

In order to avoid the deplorable accidents that have not unfrequently resulted from mistakes in the administration of the common sugar-coated pellets containing powerful medicines, we have introduced a line of pink granules, expressly for the treatment of children and delicate patients. The distinctive color not only renders them attractive in appearance, but distinguishes them from the ordinary pills or pellets which often contain what for these patients would be a dangerous dose of some powerful remedy. These granules have the additional advantage that they permit of the administration of medicine in small and repeated doses, thus making it easier for the physician to observe, control and regulate the effect of the drug. Owing to their small size and beauty of appearance, they are acceptable to the patient, and are especially attractive to children.

Pink Granules are not protected by patent, copyright or trade-mark. In this respect they differ from a similar class of preparations known as "Parvules," which were originally introduced at an extravagant price, under the protection of a registered trade-mark. Being of the opinion, however, that all medicinal compounds in use by the medical profession should be issued upon a proper scientific and ethical basis, and as such should be free from all monopoly and protection by trade-mark or copyright, patent or secrecy, we have sought to render service to science (if "Parvules" have any intrinsic merits as therapeutic agents), by placing a similar or better line of preparations on the market under the name of Pink Granules, which is free to all competition. Complete price list sent upon application.

SOLID AND POWDERED EXTRACTS AND ABSTRACTS.

We invite exhaustive tests of our **solid extracts**, as we claim for them the first rank for medicinal value. Analysis has demonstrated the superiority in alkaloidal strength of our narcotic extracts as com-

pared with English and other American manufacturers.* Extracts from drugs of determinable strength are accurately regulated by assay and adjusted to a uniform standard, which in most cases is five times that of a crude drug of standard quality. The practical pharmacist will readily appreciate the importance of the object attained by this process.

For certain purposes in dispensing, **powdered extracts** possess many advantages over the solid, to which they correspond in strength, with a few exceptions, in which instances the fact is recorded on the label. Obviating the inconvenience and waste attendant upon the handling of the solid extracts, they present very desirable substitutes in the hands of pharmacists who have experienced these annoyances. It should be remembered that their nature is hygroscopic; the bottles, therefore, should always be well closed with tightly fitting corks.

The United States Pharmacopoeia of 1880 introduced a class of preparations called Abstracts, intended to take the place of powdered extracts. These have not, as yet, found favor either with physicians or pharmacists, and we have not added them to our list. Our powdered extracts may be employed for the extemporaneous production of the abstracts, the requisite amount of sugar or milk being added to reduce the strength of the product to the pharmacopœia standard, viz.: one part of abstract representing two of the respective drug.

Please apply to us for complete price list of Solid and Powdered extracts: also for further printed information upon these preparations.

CONCENTRATIONS.

These preparations contain the proximate medicinal principles of the several drugs they represent either combined in the form of a powder consisting of two or more constituents, or isolated in the form of a powdered alkaloid or resinoid. Owing to the liability of these articles to absorb moisture, they should be kept securely corked, and in a cool place. The preparations offered in the market under the name of concentrations vary greatly in physical properties as made by different manufacturers. In many instances, through ignorance of the chemistry of the drug, manufacturers have supplied a product nearly or quite inert; leptandrin, for example, has been prepared by precipitating the alcoholic tincture of the drug with water, in the mistaken belief that the active principle of the drug resided in its "resinoid." We have aimed in our concentrations to present all the active constituents of each drug, excluding, as far as possible, inert matter; and when our preparations differ from those of other manufacturers, we are willing that they should be judged by their therapeutic efficiency. Prices and printed matter forwarded by post upon application.

MEDICINAL ELIXIRS, WINES, SYRUPS, ETC.

We manufacture a full line of these palatable pharmaceutical preparations, and shall be pleased to send price list and printed matter to anyone desiring the same.

With the increasing refinement in taste that accompanies progress in civilization, there has naturally originated a demand for remedies which shall be inviting in appearance and pleasant to the palate, and the art of pharmacy has proved more than able to meet the demand. The market is flooded with preparations whose only merit is that they do not offend the eye or the palate. Medicinal activity is a secondary consideration, or is left out of account altogether.

In many drugs the active principle is essentially and unalterably bitter or acrid, and a preparation, purporting to represent such a drug, which is devoid of its characteristic disagreeable flavor, may be safely pronounced inert. The legitimate aim of the pharmacist, in such cases, is to seek out some flavoring ingredient which shall so modify the flavor as to render it rather pleasant than otherwise, or else to combine it with an agent capable of obtunding the gustatory nerves. It is by this method that we have endeavored in our elixirs to render each preparation as palatable as the nature of the ingredients would permit, without sacrifice of medicinal activity, and we are confident that our products accomplish this end as perfectly, at least, as any in the market.

The quantity of each medicinal ingredient is always stated, exactly, on the label, and we guarantee in every instance the presence in the elixir of all that the label claims.

EXTRACT OF MALT AND COMBINATIONS.

Our list of malt preparations embraces thirty formulæ, all of which are manufactured after the latest and most approved German method. We employ the best grade of Canada barley, and have devoted particular attention to the manufacture of such an extract as shall, in all particulars, be as repre-

* See the American Journal of Pharmacy, April, 1876. A reprint of this article will be forwarded upon application.

sented, and free from any of the devices through which certain popular properties of palatability and appearance are cultivated at the expense of the medicinal virtues of the malt. Please send for price list.

GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT PREPARATIONS.

Many mineral salts require to be administered, to produce their best effects, with a considerable quantity of water. The disagreeable taste of the salt is best covered by putting it into the form of effervescent granules, which, when thrown into water, dissolve almost instantaneously with copious escape of carbonic acid gas. This is much better than to attempt to disguise the taste by the addition of syrup, simple elixir, or any other flavoring ingredient which imposes an unnecessary burden upon the stomach. The carbonic acid promotes digestion rather than otherwise, and in any case is rapidly eliminated. As a rule a heaping teaspoonful of the salt contains an average dose of the medicinal constituent. This should be dropped into a tumbler one-third to one-half full of cold water, stirred until the granules disintegrate, and swallowed while foaming. Our line of these preparations is very complete, and our product is unexcelled by any in the market.

MINERAL WATER SALTS.

Chemical analysis has been made of all the mineral waters in common use, and it is now possible to reproduce these artificially, and experience has shown that the effects of the artificially prepared waters are identical with those of the natural mineral waters. At least this is true of the saline and alkaline waters, which are most commonly used. The advantage of a freshly prepared artificial water over a stale article that has traveled perhaps a thousand miles, and been kept in stock, even if preserved in well-secured bottles, is apparent at a glance. If any argument were necessary to prove it, we could point out the circumstance that no container is so perfectly proof against the solvent action of the water that its composition does not gradually undergo change. Even from glass, silica is dissolved, while chemical reactions between the constituents of the water themselves almost invariably determine more or less precipitation; gases escape, and organic matter, present in the water itself, or derived from the cask or the cork, undergoes decomposition, rendering the water to a degree unwholesome. From these objections the artificial mineral waters are free, and they have the added advantage that the expense of transportation is not, as in the case of the natural waters, an important item of the cost—so much so, indeed, as to place many of the latter beyond the reach of any but the wealthy.

To prepare the mineral waters from the "salts," it is only necessary to dissolve them in the requisite proportion of pure water, and they may then be charged with carbonic acid in the usual manner for use in the fountain. The quantity of each salt required for the different mineral waters varies, of course, widely. The salts are put up in packages of one and five pounds, full directions accompanying each package. Priced circular, containing a list of the mineral water salts we prepare, mailed upon application.

GELATIN PRODUCTS.

Our list of Gelatin Products embraces Gelatin-coated pills, Soluble Elastic Filled Capsules, Hard Filled Capsules, Empty Capsules for oral, rectal, vaginal medication, and veterinary uses, and our Gelatin Iodoform Bougies. The latest additions to this line of pharmaceuticals have been Filled Soluble Elastic Capsules of Quinine and Cinchonidine sulphates. The advantages to be derived from the employment of **Gelatin Capsules** in the administration of drugs of bitter, nauseous and otherwise disagreeable taste, are so manifest and universally admitted as to forestall any argument on this point. The introduction of this class of pharmaceutical agents and their use by properly educated and scientific physicians, have done very much to remove the prejudices of the more fastidious patients against regular medicine, so-called, and have correspondingly weaned them from their preferences for a system of practice whose popularity has been due rather to the pleasant nature of the medicines administered by the practitioners, than to its success in the treatment of diseases. There are many drugs, in order to secure the best effect of which, their administration in the more or less crude form is necessary, and all attempts to render them palatable by the separation of their more active principles, the incorporation of them with excipients, aromatics, etc., is made at the expense of certain of their therapeutic properties. In such cases the capsule supplies the desideratum and enables the physician to obtain the full and uncomplicated effect of the drug and at the same time not offend the palate.

Our **Soluble Elastic Filled Capsules** are unequalled, our claims of superiority for them being based on the following qualities:

Their Transparency.—They are made of the finest quality of white gelatin, and are perfectly transparent, permitting a full inspection of their contents.

Their Elasticity and Lubricity.—They may be easily moulded between the finger and thumb, and when held for a moment in the mouth the action of the saliva on the gelatin covers them with a mucilaginous coating which greatly facilitates their swallowing.

The Quality of Their Contents.—They are filled with ingredients of the very finest quality obtainable. We invite the closest scrutiny of their contents, and physicians who specify our brand in their prescriptions need have no apprehensions on this point.

Solubility.—The solubility of these capsules may be determined by the simplest test. Allowed to lie loosely in the mouth the contents escape in from two to three minutes, and there is not the remotest possibility of the capsule passing intact with the faeces, as is sometimes the case with ordinary filled capsules.

Their Sizes.—Heretofore the filled capsules offered the profession of this country have not contained more than ten minims of the liquid. We have in our list, capsules containing all the way from ten minims to half an ounce. The larger capsules are designed more particularly for the administration of cod liver and castor oils. Notwithstanding their size, they are, owing to their elasticity and lubricity, swallowed as readily as an oyster. The advantages of such capsules are too obvious to require enumeration.

Our Hard Filled Capsules are prepared from the finest material, by improved processes and apparatus, and the drugs presented in this form are either of our own manufacture, or they are of the best quality the market will afford.

Our Improved Empty Gelatin Capsules cannot be excelled in quality by any in use, and to prove the truth of this statement we request a careful and critical comparison between them and other brands. They are in seven sizes, and put up in boxes containing 100 each, either one or assorted sizes. Samples and price list will be sent on application.

Our Improved Rectal Gelatin Suppository Capsules offer a ready means of administering any soluble drug not locally irritating without the delay and expense of obtaining suppositories, and being quickly dissolved by the moisture and heat of the rectum, are speedy and sure in effect. They are in three sizes, large (No. 1), medium (No. 2), and small (No. 3), put up in boxes of 100 each, of either one or assorted sizes.

Our Horse Capsules, for administration to horses and cattle, are put up in three sizes ($\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and one ounce) in boxes of ten each.

We also manufacture a superior quality of Gelatin Coated Iodoform Bougies, one, two, three, five and ten grains, in boxes of 12 bougies of one size only.

In offering our manufacture of this line of therapeutic agents, we do so with full confidence that they are as perfect in all that makes them desirable as the resources of capital and pharmacy render possible, and we solicit a comparison with any other brands in the market.

MEDICATED AND FLAVORED LOZENGES.

We are always prepared to furnish these neat, eligible, and convenient means for the administration of many medicines. Standard formulas are constantly kept in stock. We have, also, ample facilities for supplying lozenges of any formula, size, color, or flavor, and will cheerfully make quotations on any desired combination not in our list. We have a line of medicated lozenges put up in slide boxes for retailing, and, where half gross lots or more are ordered at a time, will print the customer's address on label, if desired. Please send for circular and prices.

ROLL PLASTERS.

We list the following Roll Plasters and warrant them second to none in quality: Aconite, Adhesive [resin], Ammoniac, Ammoniac with Conium, Ammoniac with Mercury, Anodyne, Arnica, Belladonna, Calefaciens [Warming], Conium, De Vigo with Mercury, Galbanum, U. S. P., Guaiac, Iron [Roborans], Lead, Logan's, Mercury, Myrrh, Opium, Pitch Burgundy, Pitch Comp., Resin, Soap.

COLLODIOS, CONFECTIONS, OINTMENTS, GLYCEROLES, AND CERATES.

We manufacture a full line of these pharmaceutical preparations, and, although we do not make a specialty of any of them, the most scrupulous care is taken to secure permanency, elegance, and therapeutic efficacy. We shall always be pleased to have them critically compared with similar preparations of any competing house. Send for price list.

OLEATES AND OINTMENTS OF OLEATES.

The use of an oleate of mercury in place of the time-honored mercurial ointment was suggested more than ten years ago by Prof. John Marshall, and the advantages of the preparation were so manifest that it came immediately into general use. Dr. John V. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, has more recently drawn the attention of the profession to the therapeutical applications of some other metallic oleates, particularly in the treatment of diseases of the skin. An extended clinical experience in their use has convinced him that their merits entitle them to a permanent place in the *materia medica*, for the following reasons: 1. The

compounds of oleic acid are remarkable for their ability to penetrate rapidly into animal textures. 2. Ointments prepared from the pure oleates are wholly free from rancidity. 3. The ready absorption of the oleates renders the ointments prepared from them more cleanly than any others. 4. These preparations may be applied to the skin without the tedious friction requisite to promote absorption in other cases. They are likewise much more economical in the amount of material required to produce a specific effect. 5. The metallic oleates seem to exert an antiseptic action, not only on the fats with which they may be combined in an ointment, but also on the discharges from wounds and suppurating surfaces.

We manufacture the following metallic oleates:

ALUMINUM.—Used in ointments for astringent effect; valuable in eczema and as a dressing for burns, etc.

ARSENIC.—Ointments, containing 20 grains of oleate to the ounce, are used as caustics in the treatment of lupus, epithelioma, etc.

BISMUTH.—Used undiluted, as a soothing application.

COPPER.—Employed in the form of ointment, 10 to 20 per cent. oleate, for the treatment of ring-worm, etc.

IRON.—A waxy solid, readily soluble in fats; used as a local astringent and general tonic.

LEAD.—An efficient substitute for Hebra's Diachylon Ointment.

MANGANESE, PURE AND TWENTY-PER-CENT. SOLUTION.—The latter is used as an emmenagogue, and is applied by inunction to the abdomen.

MERCURY.—Stable in composition in marked contrast with the preparation formerly in use; produces all the therapeutic effects of the mercury.

NICKEL.—An amorphous, waxy solid; good results are reported from its application in some cases of chronic eczema of the extremities, where the skin is hard and leathery.

SILVER.—An ointment containing 10 to 60 grains of the oleate in an ounce is employed to relieve itching and as an application in erysipelas.

TIN.—A remedy of considerable value for restoring the lustre of diseased nails.

ZINC.—An impalpable powder; dusted over the surface in skin diseases; also employed in the form of an ointment.

The oleates of alkaloids in solution produce the same proportionate effect as the simple agents. They are of great benefit where the remedies cannot be administered in the usual way, or where local action is required. Our line comprises: Aconitine, 2 per cent.; Atropine, 2 per cent.; Cocaine, 5 per cent.; Morphine, 10 per cent.; Morphine and Mercury, 5 per cent. morphine and 20 per cent. mercuric oxide; Quinine, 25 per cent.; Strychnine, 2 per cent.; and Veratrine, 10 per cent.

We also furnish the following ointments of the oleates, the different percentage indicating the proportion of oleate in each ointment: Aluminum, 50 per cent.; Arsenic, 5 per cent.; Copper, 20 per cent.; Iron, 25 per cent.; Lead, 50 per cent.; Mercury, 10 per cent.; Silver, 5 per cent.; Zinc, 25 per cent.

FINE PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS

MANUFACTURED BY PARKE, DAVIS & CO., MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, DETROIT, MICH.—BRANCH OFFICE AT 60
MAIDEN LANE AND 21 LIBERTY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

LIST OF SPECIALTIES.

Our list of specialties includes:

Aromatic Troches; Beef, Iron and Wine Improved; Cascara Cordial; Chamberlin's Utero-Vaginal Syringe; Chlor-Anodyne; Coca Cheroots and Cigarettes; Coca Cordial; Cocaine Cases, Improved; Cod-Liver Oil Preparations; Compound Cerebral Sedatives; Compressed Troches; Capsule Fillers, Davenport's Unique and Reymond's Patent; Dialyzed Iron, plain and glycerated; Digestive Tablets; Disinfectant and Antiseptic Preparations; Empty Capsules; Eulachon Oil Preparations; Extract Bay Laurel, concentrated; Hematic Hypophosphites; Glycerole Yerbine compound; Indispensable Cup Syringe; Issue Plasters; Liquid Acid Phosphate; Lozenges, Druggists' Flavored, and Medicated, for Retailing; Menthol, in Crystals, and in Pencils; Nitrite Amyl Pearls; Opium Preparations; Ox Gall; Pancreatin Preparations; Pepsin Preparations; Peptonized Extract of Beef; Peptizing Tablets; Pills, Sugar and Gelatin Coated, in bulk, and in boxes and bottles of 25 each for retailing; Physicians' Pocket Reagent Case; Powdered Bone; Powder of Beef; Pressed Herbs, Roots, Barks, Leaves, and Flowers; Sanguis Bovinus Exsiccatus; Semple's Atomizing Inhaler; Smith's Safety Syringe; Solution of Sclerotic Acid; Sugar Test Flasks; Syringes; Syrup Trifolium Compound*; Taro Flour; The New Ureometer; Urinary Test Papers; Vaccine Virus, Bovine; Warburg's Tincture; Wilson's Abdominal Supporter; Witch Hazel, Concentrated Distilled Extract; Yellow Oxide of Mercury Tablets; Rare Drugs and their Preparations; Fine Chemicals, Alkaloids, etc.

Some of these require no comment: others have already been mentioned under the preceding heads of this pamphlet, and the balance are hereinafter epitomized.

AROMATIC AND COMPRESSED TROCHES.

The most careful inspection of our Aromatic and Compressed Troches is earnestly invited. We admit the superiority of no other brand of similar preparations on the market. Our aromatic troches for the breath are put up in pound bottles and also sold in bulk. Of compressed troches we manufacture the following: Bicarbonate of Soda, 5 grains; Borax, 5 grains; Muriate of Ammonia, 3 grains; Potassium Bicarbonate, 5 grains; Potassium Bromide, 5 grains; Potassium Chlorate, 5 grains; Potassium Chlorate and Borax; Potassium Chlorate and Muriate of Ammonia; Soda Mint. With the exception of the Soda Mint and Bicarbonate of Soda, these troches are put up in pound boxes, in ten pound boxes, and in boxes of 40 troches each for retailing. The Soda Mint and Bicarbonate of Soda are put up in glass bottles instead of boxes, except ten pound and bulk quantities, which are put up in tin cans. Samples and detailed printed information will be forwarded on application.

EXTRACT BAY LAUREL, CONCENTRATED.

For the extemporaneous preparation of a superior quality of Bay Rum.

Genuine distilled Bay Rum is an article of luxury which only the wealthy can afford. Artificial substitutes, which for all practical purposes are equally good, are in universal use, and have indeed obtained official recognition in the introduction into the revised U. S. Pharmacopœia of "Spirit of Myreia." In the proportion of two ounces in one gallon of dilute alcohol, this extract will produce a superior Bay Rum at a moderate cost. By regulating the quantity of extract, the strength may be increased or weakened, as the purpose may suggest. It will prove a great convenience to the retail druggist who is often disappointed in the result when he attempts to prepare for himself a factitious Bay Rum, following the published formulas. Our Extract Bay Laurel, concentrated, has given universal satisfaction.

BEEF, IRON AND WINE, IMPROVED.

This combination is a valuable stimulant, tonic and nutrient, the preparations of which heretofore employed have disappointed the hopes entertained of them. This failure is chiefly due to the fact that various beef extracts have been employed in lieu of beef, these extracts being destitute of protein and nutrient principles. To supply this defect, we have substituted for such beef extracts a preparation of

*For description, see page 23.

beef which is a true food, containing the proteids, or tissue-forming material, in the form of peptones, in addition to those mineral salts to which the beef extracts owe any virtue which they may possess. We guarantee that each ounce of our Beef, Iron and Wine, Improved, contains 4 grains of citrate of iron and ammonia and represents the nutritive principles of one ounce of beef.

CASCARA CORDIAL.

A preparation of Rhamnus Purshianus for the treatment of habitual constipation, dyspepsia, indigestion and haemorrhoids; also a valuable vehicle for the administration of nauseous medicines.

The peculiar tendency of preparations of cascara sagrada toward the development, after manufacture, of an exceedingly bitter principle, has rendered it difficult to produce a liquid preparation which would remain permanently palatable. After several years' experiment we reached the result required, and placed before the medical profession Cascara Cordial as a most elegant and permanent combination for the administration of the remedies composing it. It should be borne in mind, that while we have endeavored to identify the preparation with our own source of manufacture, by means of the peculiar form in which it is bottled, we have no trade mark, patent or copyright on it and that it is intended solely for use on the prescription of the physician. We neither advertise it to the public, nor accompany it with any literature calculated to introduce it into popular use. We simply avail ourselves of the protection legitimately due the superiority which our careful selection of the crude drug by experts, and a thorough knowledge of the chemical and pharmaceutical peculiarities of the bark, ensure.

During the past two years we have received so many unsolicited testimonials to the efficiency of cascara cordial as a vehicle for the administration of drugs which are offensive to the palate, that we were induced to test the range of its applicability to this end. The result of our experiments has strongly corroborated the reports, and justifies us in asking for this preparation a trial in the prescriptions of nauseous medicines with special reference to quinine. It requires no argument to convince physicians of the desirability of palatability in mixtures, but the important matter has been neglected, to the detriment of regular medicine in the regard of the public, chiefly because of the existence on the market of no agreeable and reliable excipient which could be ordered on prescriptions, and thus obviate the danger of change in the medicinal nature of the compound which exists when the druggist is given a carte blanche order to make the mixture agreeable. When the peculiar tonic laxative properties of cascara cordial are considered, its value as an excipient in a large number of cases, will be all the more apparent. We respectfully request physicians to test the value of cascara cordial in the direction indicated.

FORMULA.

Each litre contains : Cascara sagrada bark (true rhamnus Purshianus), 100 grms.
Berberis aquifolium, true, 37 grms.
Diluted alcohol, 288 grms.
Sugar 288 grms.
Water, q. s., ad 1 litre.

Elegantly flavored with carminative aromatics.

Dose: As a laxative, one teaspoonful twice a day, night and morning.
As a cathartic, one tablespoonful twice a day, night and morning.

For constipation and dyspepsia, from one-fourth to one teaspoonful four times a day for a week. If no improvement ensues, increase the dose till a normal or laxative passage is obtained, when the dose should be gradually decreased in amount and frequency until the benefit is permanent.

COMPOUND CATHARTIC PILLS.

Sugar- and Gelatin-coated, in bulk, and in boxes and bottles of 25 pills each for retailing.

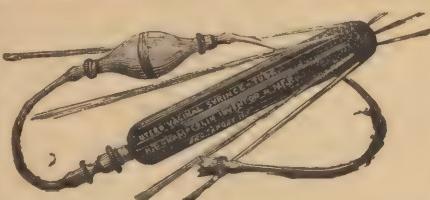
Our facilities for the manufacture of sugar- and gelatin-coated pills have enabled us to place upon the market a line of Compound Cathartic Pills, both U. S. P. and Improved formulas, which are unequalled in quality, and unapproachable in cheapness of price by any other brand worthy of competition. In addition to our regular parcels (bottles of 100 and 500 each) we make a specialty of these pills in large quantities in bulk, and would be pleased to offer quotations in response to applications stating quantity desired. We also make a specialty of these and other formulas put up in boxes and bottles, with customer's card, for retailing, and respectfully solicit correspondence with any desiring these goods. In applying to us for further particulars, please state number of gross wanted.

CHAMBERLIN'S UTERO-VAGINAL SYRINGE.

The instrument shown in the cut, for which we are the manufacturer's sole agents, is constructed as follows: The vaginal tube is six inches in length; the surface is divided into ten longitudinal grooves one-eighth

of an inch deep, with an orifice at the termination of each at the base of the dome for a reverse stream. In the dome are *orifices for direct and diverging streams*. Being nearly an inch in diameter, it acts as a "repositor" in prolapsus uteri. It presses the organ up to its normal position, at the same time distending the folds, by gently rotating the tube

important results are obtained, viz: The unhealthy secretions are removed, and all injury arising therefrom obviated. The mucous membrane of the vagina and cervix uteri are effectually cleansed. If disease exist, medicine may now be directly and thoroughly applied to the affected part.



while the liquid is being injected. The grooves detach the tenacious mucus that adheres to the membrane, and the reverse streams passing down between the instrument and surface of the vagina effectually removes it. As a consequence, two im-

CHLOR-ANODYNE.

Chlor-anodyne is our improvement on chlorodyne. In studying the various formulæ that have been offered for the latter, we became convinced that some of the ingredients might be discarded as contributing little or nothing to the therapeutic results desired, while others should be ruled out as wholly unfit for any place in modern pharmacy. It should be borne in mind by the profession that only by writing carefully the name "chlor-anodyne" can they secure our improved preparation, and that even then there is no surety of securing our preparation of the article except by being equally careful to specify "P., D. & Co." on every prescription.

Chlor-anodyne is used in therapeutics as an anodyne, carminative, antispasmodic, diaphoretic and astringent. Its action is naturally modified by the dose given. The dose for adults is from 5 to 30 drops, and for children from 1 drop to 20 drops, according to age. It will be seen from the active nature of the ingredients that care must be taken not to greatly exceed the dose here given. It may be administered in sweetened water. Full information in regard to the therapeutics of this preparation can be found in our Working Bulletin for the scientific investigation of Chlor-Anodyne, to which the profession are respectfully referred.

FORMULA FOR CHLOR-ANODYNE.

Each grammie (ordinary adult dose) contains:	
Morphia, muriate0060 grms.
Tinct. Cannab. Ind0800 "
Chloroform1350 "
Oil of Peppermint0025 "
Tinct. Capsicum0025 grms.
Hydrocyanic Acid0170 "
Alcohol3000 "
Glycerine4570 "

COD LIVER OIL PREPARATIONS.

We offer the profession an article of Pure Cold Refined White Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, which will be readily appreciated for its several valuable characteristics. It is made from fresh livers by a careful process, avoiding heat, and removing all offensive taste and odor, and yet retaining unimpaired all the valuable therapeutic properties of the agent.

Our Emulsion of Pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is prepared from oil especially selected for the purpose, and every effort is made to present it in such form as to challenge the most rigid tests of its chemical and pharmaceutical excellence. It is not protected by patent or copyright. The formula is published on the label.

Our Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, with Dialyzed Iron, Glycerine and Catawba Wine is a valuable nutritive, tonic and stimulant. It contains 50 per cent. of the best Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, perfectly disguised and rendered agreeable to the taste by aromatics.

COMPOUND CEREBRAL SEDATIVE.

The properties of this preparation are sufficiently indicated by its name. It is offered as a scientific substitute for certain copyrighted preparations in the market, which are especially extolled as valuable remedies in the treatment of nervous affections. A *Compound Cerebral Sedative, Formula B*, differing from the formula given below only in the substitution of henbane for the opium is also on our list. We shall be pleased to send more detailed printed information upon application.

FORMULA.

Each fluidounce contains: Chloral hydrate, 2 drachms.
Potassium bromide, 2 drachms.
Fluid extract gelsemium, 50 minimis.
Tincture opium, 40 minimis.

Dose, a half teaspoonful.

IMPROVED COCAINE CASE.

This case is made in the best style of workmanship, of the finest morocco, velvet lining, and contains:



the latter case (which is provided with a place for holding it) will undoubtedly meet his requirements.

COCA CHEROOTS AND CIGARETTES.

For the Relief of Asthma, Hay Fever, Chronic Cough, Etc.

The beneficial effects reported from the use of coca leaves in the form of cheroots and cigarettes for the relief of asthmatic difficulties, irritative cough, etc., have induced us to prepare and offer them to the profession. They are made of coca leaves mixed with an equal portion of mild tobacco. The flavor and aroma are described by those who have used them as very agreeable. They produce a sedative effect on the pharynx, larynx, and air passages, which results frequently in the relief of irritative cough and difficult breathing. Impending attacks of asthmatic dyspnoea are said to be frequently warded off by their use, and chronic sufferers have been able thus to secure comfort. The effect seems to be due to an anaesthetic action of the smoke upon the mucous membrane with which it comes in contact. The peripheral irritation, which results in the spasms either of dyspnoea or of cough, is thus removed, and with removal of the cause the effect disappears. Prices and literature furnished on application.

COCA CORDIAL.

This cordial presents coca in a palatable form, commanding it especially to the large class of persons of delicate nervous organization, for whom it has most frequently to be prescribed. In its preparation the astringent and bitter constituents of the drug, which would exert only a disturbing influence, are rejected, while care is taken to retain unchanged the true active principle, cocaine. One fluidounce of the cordial represents 60 grains of coca leaves of good quality, the vehicle employed being an agreeable cordial of a rich vinous flavor. The specific uses of such a preparation will suggest themselves at once to the physician. It may be given in doses of a dessertspoonful to a tablespoonful, repeated as occasion requires, and is frequently advantageously combined with liquid acid phosphate (*liquor acidi phosphorici*) or the official dilute phosphoric acid.

1. Five capsules, each containing exactly one grain of cocaine muriate in crystals.

2. A vial to contain a solution of cocaine muriate.

3. A minim pipette.

4. A camel's hair pencil.

5. A place for holding a hypodermic syringe.

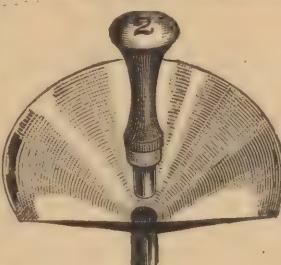
6. A card containing formulæ and directions for making two per cent. and four per cent. solutions of muriate of cocaine.

It is advisable in all cases to prepare solutions of cocaine salts fresh when they are required for use. To prepare a four-per-cent. solution, it is only necessary to empty the contents of one of the capsules into the vial, and fill to the mark with distilled water.

We furnish these cases with or without a hypodermic syringe. Should the physician already have a hypodermic syringe,

DAVENPORT'S UNIQUE CAPSULE FILLER.

With this device gelatin capsules can be filled with powders, etc., more rapidly, and a larger quantity of medicine can be packed in a capsule of a given size than by the ordinary method. By its use the outside of the capsule cannot become soiled with the bitter or nauseous medicine with which they are usually filled, and capsules that have become damp or soft can be filled as readily as any. The capsules being filled with the dry powder present a much more elegant appearance than when the tedious and dis-
customer, as often happens when both body and cap are filled, prices.



agreeable practice of first forming a mass is resorted to, and many persons who object to taking pills or capsules filled with pill mass, do not hesitate to take capsules when filled with the dry powders. The powder being packed in the body admits of the cap being placed entirely on the capsule, so that the powders in expanding are not liable to press the cap off after the prescription is placed in the hands of the

Please send to us for circulars and

DIALYZED IRON.

The therapeutic merits of Dialyzed Iron, and its superiority over other ferruginous preparations, are now universally admitted. Each fluidounce contains 24 grains ferric oxide, or 16.79 grains metallic iron. It is free from disagreeable taste, has no injurious action on the teeth, stomach, or bowels, and is, therefore, suited to cases where other forms of iron are not tolerated. It is also an antidote for arsenical poisoning.

Dialyzed Iron, however, has the disadvantage of great liability to congeal under exposure to low degrees of temperature, thus rendering its transportation during the winter months very hazardous and unprofitable. To overcome this difficulty we furnish a preparation of this article, known as our Glycerated Dialyzed Iron, which is a solution of the peroxide of iron, rendered perfectly pure and neutral by careful dialysis with distilled water, and united with a small percentage of chemically pure glycerin, which prevents it from congealing, and permits its shipment in any weather with perfect safety. It is permanent and will not gelatinize nor mould. The dose of this preparation is the same as that of the ordinary Dialyzed Iron, viz: from 5 to 80 drops, containing five per cent. of peroxide of iron.]

DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

Useful in all forms of indigestion dependent upon any deficiency in the activity of these secretions, or upon indiscretions in eating. This combination of digestive agents is one which, in practice has been found very efficacious. Physiologists sometimes criticise the formula, on the ground that pepsin requires an acid medium, pancreatin an alkaline, to exert its digestive action, so that one or the other must necessarily be wasted. We admit the seeming force of the objection, but we contend that the positive experience which has approved this and similar combinations is of more weight than any theoretical considerations of merely a negative character. We employ in these tablets a pepsin about ten times as strong as the U. S. P. saccharated pepsin, and a pancreatin equal in digestive activity to any in the market.

DISINFECTANT AND ANTISEPTIC PREPARATIONS.

In anticipation of a possible invasion of Asiatic cholera, we placed upon the market, early in 1885, a line of antiseptic and disinfectant preparations, calculated to meet three chief indications, the fulfillment of which seemed to be a *sine qua non* to the practical utility and popular use of agents of this nature, to wit: 1. Adaptation for universal use wherever antiseptics or disinfectants are indicated. 2. Convenience of manipulation, which renders them possible of application by any person of ordinary intelligence. 3. Inexpensiveness, which makes their use by all classes of people practicable.

This line of preparations comprises various antiseptic and disinfectant liquids and powders, tablets, solutions, pastilles, etc., intended to meet all the varied emergencies arising in cases of all epidemics due to the prevalence of disease germs, including small-pox, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, diphtheria, etc., as well as cholera; and also by their use to prevent the occurrence of these epidemics.

Several of these preparations are useful in the household, shop, store, factory, and elsewhere, at all times. Among these we may name our Antiseptic Liquid, which is an effectual antiseptic and deodorizer, and will entirely overcome all foul smells from whatever cause arising; our Antiseptic and our Disinfectant Powders, for use in privy vaults, drains, damp cellars, out-houses, etc.: Labarraque's Solution, which is a powerful oxidizing disinfectant and bleaching agent, capable of evolving chlorine, and attacking foul gases that result from putrefaction. It removes ink spots, fruit stains, and effectually bleaches all vegetable tissues and fabrics. It is certainly an indispensable article in every household.

We publish a valuable pamphlet entitled "Disinfectants: What they are Good for, and How to Use them in the Prevention of Contagious Diseases, such as Cholera, Small-pox, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, etc.," which we shall be pleased to mail to any address, free of charge, on application.

ERGOT PRODUCTS.

Ergot, being a drug which is usually given only under such circumstances as demand a prompt manifestation of its physiological properties, the necessity of perfect reliability in the preparation employed is apparent. No other medicine requires more intelligent care in gathering and discriminating choice in selecting the crude drug. We have an export agent who, at the proper seasons, visits the chief collection districts in Europe and gives personal attention to the gathering and selection of our supplies. He subjects each lot to requisite tests, chemical and otherwise, and such as do not strictly conform to these are rejected. On reaching our laboratory the selections of our European agent are carefully checked by our chemist, who determines the percentage of active principles in each lot before it is made into our pharmaceutical preparations.

Our list of Ergot Products comprises the following: Normal Liquid Ergot; Fluid Extract Ergot; Solid Extract Ergot; Powdered Extract Ergot; Ergotin, purified for hypodermic injections; Ergotin, bonjean, and Solution Sclerotic acid. Please send for descriptive literature on our Galenical Preparations of Ergot.

IMPROVED EMPTY GELATIN CAPSULES.

In seven sizes for oral exhibition; three sizes for rectal and vaginal administration; Veterinary (horse) capsules, three sizes.

Our Empty Capsules, for oral, rectal, and vaginal administration, and veterinary purposes are simply perfect as regards those qualities which commend to the practitioner these aids to the exhibition of medicines.

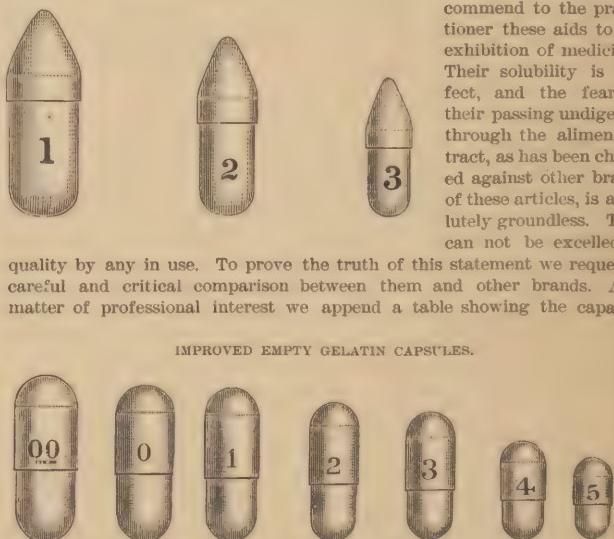
Their solubility is perfect, and the fear of their passing undigested through the alimentary tract, as has been charged against other brands of these articles, is absolutely groundless. They can not be excelled in

quality by any in use. To prove the truth of this statement we request a careful and critical comparison between them and other brands. As a matter of professional interest we append a table showing the capacity

HORSE CAPSULES.



RECTAL CAPSULES.



IMPROVED EMPTY GELATIN CAPSULES.

of our Improved Empty Gelatin Capsules, when filled by hand. Larger quantities can be enclosed by using capsule fillers.*

For further information upon capsules and other gelatin products, see article on "Gelatin Products;" also please apply to us for samples and printed matter.

*See articles on "Reymond's Patent Capsule Filler," and "Davenport's Unique Capsule Filler."

SIZES.	00	0	1	2	3	4	5
Quinine sulphate.....	8½ grs.	6½ grs.	4½ grs.	3½ grs.	2½ grs.	2 grs.	1½ grs.
Cinchonidine sulphate.....	8½ " "	6½ "	4½ "	3½ "	2½ "	2 "	1½ "
Powder Ipecac Comp. (U. S. P. 1880).....	12 "	8 "	6 "	4 "	3 "	2½ "	2 "
Pulverized Aloes	10 "	7 "	5 "	4 "	3 "	2 "	1½ "
Bismuth subnitrate.....	22 "	15 "	11 "	8 "	7 "	5 "	4 "
Salicin.....	10 "	7 "	5 "	4 "	3 "	2 "	1 "
Pulverized Rhubarb.....	12 "	8 "	6 "	4 "	3 "	2½ "	2 "
Salicylic Acid.....	8½ "	6½ "	4½ "	3½ "	2½ "	2 "	1½ "

HÆMATIC HYPOPHOSPHITES.

A scientific substitute for Fellow's Hypo-phosphites, which faithfully reproduces that preparation in all essential particulars. A pamphlet containing detailed information will be mailed upon application.

ISSUE PLASTERS.

A Convenient Means of Producing Continuous or Interrupted Counter Irritation.

The value of counter irritants in the treatment of many diseases is well recognized by the physician. The liniments and ointments commonly employed for this purpose, however, are uncleanly, and their use is attended with much unnecessary discomfort. The Issue Plasters are free from these objections, and are pronounced by those who have used them efficient and reliable, and at the same time remarkably mild in their action. Printed matter indicating some of the specific applications which may be made of these Issue Plasters will be forwarded to any physician upon application.

THE INDISPENSABLE CUP SYRINGE.

This instrument has been constructed to meet the demand created for an improved method of irrigation in the treatment of uterine disorders, and is especially recommended, because:

It is a complete syringe for the *vagina or rectum*, as it is accompanied by an extra tube for rectal injections, and therefore no other syringe is necessary in the family.

As a vaginal douche it can be used without rising from the bed.

Any quantity of water can be used without fatigue.

No assistant is needed.

It does not soil the bed or clothing.

The syringe may be detached and the cups with the drainage tube forms a perfect urinal.

Send for prices and circulars.

LIQUID ACID PHOSPHATE.

This preparation is identical with that heretofore known as Liquor Acidi Phosphorici, and is superior to certain copyrighted and proprietary preparations of a similar nature upon the market. Physicians have long employed phosphoric acid, and various combinations of the acid with mineral bases, and are familiar with their effects upon the system. It is certainly, in an important sense, a nerve and brain food, and relieves symptoms of mental exhaustion, such as sleeplessness, melancholia, etc., and even increases the capacity for mental labor. This action is so well recognized that the acid phosphate is in considerable demand as a stimulating beverage dispensed at the soda fountain in place of an alcoholic stimulant. Prices and literature forwarded to any physician or druggist upon application.



LESTER - CO. ENG.

NITRITE AMYL PEARLS.

These pearls are shells of thin glass, each containing two, three, four, five, eight, or ten drops of Nitrite of Amyl, packed in cotton wool, in boxes of one dozen. They are a serviceable method for the administration of Nitrite of Amyl. The patient may carry the box about his person without inconvenience, and on the approach of a paroxysm of his malady may crush a pearl in his handkerchief, and by inhaling the vapor find prompt relief. Its action on the heart is almost instantaneous, and it affords great relief in angina pectoris, spasmodic asthma, epilepsy, syncope, etc.

OPIUM PREPARATIONS.

The United States Pharmacopoeia requires that "denarcotized opium" shall contain 14 per cent. of morphine. This preparation, therefore, can be prescribed with the certainty of obtaining uniform effects. The same uniformity ought to be extended to all galenical preparations of this important drug, but this step in advance the United States Pharmacopoeia has not yet taken. It has, however, clearly indicated the direction of the line of march, and we believe that we only anticipate the action of the next committee on revision, in fixing by assay the strength of all our opium preparations. For our fluid preparations of opium, except paregoric, and the fluid opium camphorated (which is simply a concentrated form of paregoric), we adopt a *uniform standard* of morphine strength, viz.: six grains of the alkaloid to the fluidounce. We append a list of our preparations of opium, and request all interested in the subject to address us for our pamphlet entitled "Assayed Preparations of Opium."

Extract of Opium, U. S. P.; standard, 20 per cent. morphine (alkaloid*).

Powdered Extract of Opium; standard, 20 per cent. morphine (alkaloid*).

Fluid Opium, aqueous and deodorized; standard, 6 grains of morphine (alkaloid*) to the fluidounce.

Fluid Opium, Camphorated; standard, 2 grains of morphine (alkaloid*) to the fluidounce.

Tincture Opium, U. S. P.; standard, 6 grains of morphine (alkaloid*) to the fluidounce.

Tincture Opium, Camphorated, U. S. P.; standard $\frac{1}{4}$ grain of morphine (alkaloid*) to the fluidounce.

Tincture Opium, deodorized, U. S. P.; standard, 6 grains of morphine (alkaloid*) to the fluidounce.

Tincture Ipecac and Opium, U. S. P.; standard, 6 grains of morphine (alkaloid*) to the fluidounce.

Tincture Opium Compound; diarrhea mixture, composed of Tincture of Opium, Spirits Camphor, Tincture of Capsicum, and Purified Chloroform.

Vinegar of Opium, U. S. P.; standard, 6 grains of morphine (alkaloid*) to the fluidounce.

Wine of Opium, U. S. P.; standard, 6 grains of morphine (alkaloid*) to the fluidounce.

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS OF OX GALL.

Testimony is ample for the efficiency of ox gall as a remedy for torpid conditions of the bowels, and for various dyspeptic disorders. We take the liberty of quoting from a valued correspondent, Dr. Craig, of Vevey, Ind., the following account of the therapeutic uses of ox gall: "Ox gall is a tonic and aperient. In flatulency it is very valuable; in fact, it is the remedy I have found most effectual in the permanent cure of a disposition to the accumulation of flatus in the bowels. In dyspepsia, complicated with constipation, few remedies are more efficient than ox gall. In that condition of the system known as biliousness, it is a valuable remedy.

"Flatulency is relieved in three or four days by ten-grain doses of the ox gall given two or three times a day. If constipation does not exist, the ox gall alone is all that is required, being an aperient without sensible activity, and if the constipation is not obstinate it may be overcome by it. In chronic constipation one of the following pills taken at bed hour will be found a most efficient remedy:

R Fel. bovini.....	gr. ii.
Ext. Colocynth Co.....	gr. j.
M. Ft. pil. No. 1."	

Two preparations of ox gall are official in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia; inspissated ox gall and purified ox gall. The latter is a somewhat more concentrated preparation than the former. The German Pharmacopoeia formerly recognized a still more concentrated preparation, fel tauri depuratum, siccum, which is identical with the article sometimes sold under the name of choleate or choleinate of sodium. We prepare, in addition to these, a powdered inspissated ox gall which is in many cases more convenient for dispensing than the ordinary tenacious semi-solid product.

Ox gall enters into the formulas of several of our aperient, tonic and anti dyspeptic pills. The formula above suggested by Dr. Craig we have also added to our list, and are prepared to furnish under the name of "Pills of ox gall, Craig's formula." We will be pleased to send literature upon the "Medicinal Preparations of Ox Gall," to any physician or druggist desiring the same.

* Four grains morphine (alkaloid) are equivalent to five grains morphine sulphate.

PANCREATIN PREPARATIONS.

Among artificial digestive agents, the preparations of pancreatin have of late assumed especial prominence. The action of pepsin is confined to the peptonizing in acid solutions of the albuminoids; it has no action on fatty or starchy foods. The pancreatic fluid, on the other hand, digests all kinds of food, converting albuminoids into peptones, starch or dextrin into sugar, and reducing fats to the form of a perfect emulsion. While these effects are most energetically produced in alkaline solutions, they are not wholly prevented by the presence of acids.

Our preparations are of a very concentrated character, and possess in a high degree all the digestive powers of the pancreatic secretion. They contain the three peculiar ferments of the pancreas; myopsin, steapsin, amylapsin, effecting the digestion respectively of albuminoids, starch and fats. They are especially useful in peptonizing milk, effecting a complete transformation of the casein into peptones in a very short time.

Pancreatin, Liquid Concentrated.—Possesses in a high degree all the digestive properties of the pancreatic fluid. One fluidrachm will peptonize a pint of milk in about half an hour, at 110° F. It is well adapted for the extemporaneous preparations of elixirs, etc., and may be prescribed by physicians in suitable combinations.

Pancreatin, pure.—A highly concentrated preparation, of which 5 grains will sufficiently peptonize a pint of milk, at 110° F. in from one-half to one hour.

Pancreatin, Saccharated.—This is identical with the pure pancreatin, except that it is rendered more permanent and more acceptable to children by the addition of pure sugar of milk. It is one-fourth the strength of our pure pancreatin and will be found a much more active preparation than that commonly offered under this name.

Digestive Tablets.—These tablets contain one grain each of pure pepsin and pure pancreatin and two grains of lacto-phosphate of calcium. For further particulars see article on "Digestive Tablets."

Peptonizing Tablets.—To facilitate the preparation of peptonized milk, we have recently added to our list tablets or compressed pills of pancreatin, $\frac{1}{2}$ grains, put up together with separate tablets containing each ten grains of sodium bicarbonate. Put a pair of the tablets which contain a quantity of pancreatin just sufficient to peptonize $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of milk, in half a gill of tepid water and stir at intervals until they are completely disintegrated. Add then half a pint of milk previously warmed to blood heat, and allow the mixture to stand in a warm place until peptonization has proceeded to the desired extent.

Please send for our literature upon pancreatin, embracing a description of these various preparations and recipes and directions for making peptonized gruel, peptonized beef tea, peptonized oysters, peptonized milk toast, etc.

PEPSIN.

Having greatly extended our facilities for the manufacture of pepsin on a large scale, we are enabled to devote especial attention to the production and maintenance of the best quality and uniform strength. Pepsin has been offered of late years in a great variety of forms, and frequently with claims, as regards digestive activity, which actual experiment has failed to substantiate. The disappointment experienced by physicians who have prescribed this remedy has been frequently due to the worthlessness of the article dispensed. Certain brands of Pepsin which are most attractive in appearance, and whose ready solubility seems to be a strong point in their favor, consist chiefly of peptones having very little digestive activity, and rapidly deteriorating with age.

The value of Pepsin depends wholly on its power to digest albuminoids, and the preparations named below are offered as altogether satisfactory in this respect. They combine the greatest possible freedom from impurities with unvarying strength and medicinal excellence.

Pepsin, pure.—In this article we take the utmost care to supply a remedy of thorough reliability. One grain will dissolve 450 to 500 grains coagulated albumen; this pepsin is therefore peculiarly adapted for cases where a concentrated form of administration is desired. It will be supplied in bulk, at special prices, to consumers who prefer to produce their own saccharated pepsin.

Pepsin, Saccharated, commercial.—This is equal to any commercial pepsin in the market. It is adjusted to Scheffer's standard, so that one grain will dissolve 12 grains coagulated albumen.

Pepsin, Saccharated, U. S. P., 1880.—Odorless and invariable. This pepsin should always be used on physicians' prescriptions and where the official strength has been adopted as standard. One grain will dissolve 50 grains coagulated albumen, being quadruple the strength of the best commercial pepsin.

Pepsin, Glycerole, concentrated.—A highly concentrated solution of pepsin in glycerin. Particularly adapted for preparing elixirs, wines, etc., containing pepsin. This glycerole is compatible

with the scale salts of iron, and will not cause a precipitation of the bismuth when combined with ammonio-citrate of bismuth.

Pepsin, Lactated.—This well-known digestive agent is a powder composed of pepsin, pancreaticin, lactic acid, maltose, diastase and hydrochloric acid. Of unfailing benefit in all forms of indigestion. Lactated pepsin is not patented, and will recommend itself as a substitute for the various copyrighted preparations in the market.

Pepsin, Liquid, U. S. P., 1880.—This preparation is particularly adapted for the convenient administration of pepsin in liquid form. It is adjusted to official strength and will be found uniform in action and decisive in effect.

Pepsin, Sheep, pure.—For certain forms of dyspepsia and in the treatment of infants, sheep pepsin has been deemed superior to that of the hog. This preference has originated because the food of the sheep is wholly vegetable, which fact seems to render the action of the pepsin more specific. One grain of our pure sheep pepsin will dissolve 350 to 400 grains coagulated albumen.

PEPTONIZING TABLETS.

These tablets are put up in boxes of two vials each. One of these vials contains 30 tablets of sodium bicarbonate, 10 grains; and the other tablets of pure pancreaticin, $2\frac{1}{2}$ grains, with sugar of milk q. s., to make 10 grains. They are used for preparing peptonized milk, gruel, beef-tea, etc., and full directions are enclosed in each box.

PHYSICIAN'S POCKET REAGENT CASE.

Soon after the introduction of our Urinary Test Papers, it became apparent that a small pocket case which should contain all the apparatus necessary for urine analysis, at the bedside of the patient,

was in large demand, and our Physician's Pocket Reagent case was therefore placed upon the market. Our greatest expectations have been exceeded.

This case contains a complete set of chemical apparatus and reagents for urine analysis, qualitative and quantitative, to-wit: In addition to the series of urinary test papers* issued by us, a comprehensive book of instructions for the use of Dr. Oliver's bedside tests, and the following apparatus:

1. Two test tubes, one of which is graduated.

2. A minim pipette.

3. A set of six specific gravity beads, corresponding with specific gravities respectively of 1.005, 1.010, 1.015, 1.020, 1.025, 1.030. These will be found more convenient to use than the ordinary urinometer, which is, moreover, a very fragile instrument.

A more compact arrangement it would be difficult to devise, and the physician cannot well forego the convenience of such a vest-pocket chemical laboratory.

POWDERED BONE.

Bone flour is a true food not a medicine. It can be taken most readily by incorporating it with the ordinary food. By digesting it a little while in strong vinegar it is rendered wholly soluble, and can then be used as a condiment, with or without addition of cayenne, mustard, walnut catsup, or curry flavor. It offers to the digestive fluids a supply of phosphoric acid much more easily assimilated than that which is contained in the tough structure of the outer coating of cereal grains; it is more digestible, and, we might add, more palatable than bran. Our powdered bone is prepared from carefully selected fresh beef bones deprived

*See article on "Urinary Test Papers."



of fatty matter and adherent fibrous and muscular tissue. Its approximate composition is organic matter, chiefly collagen, 30; calcium phosphate, 60; magnesium phosphate, 1.7; calcium carbonate, 7.8; calcium fluoride, 0.5. We shall be pleased to furnish further printed matter concerning its properties.

POWDER OF BEEF.

The experience of Dr. Debove, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine of Paris, at the Bicêtre and LaPitié Hospitals, in the treatment of diseases of inanition with powdered beef, as prepared according to his own formula, has excited great interest of late in the medical world. Dr. Dujardin-Beaumetz, of the Academy of Medicine and of the Hôpital St. Antoine, and other physicians in Paris, report equally favorable results. Dr. Henry B. Millard, of New York, who has enjoyed numerous opportunities of seeing it employed by Dr. Debove, and obtaining this author's experience and formula, has recently presented these, together with his own experience, in a series of articles published in the *New York Medical Journal*, April 19th and 26th, and May 10th, 1884. He says: "The class of ailments in which superalimentation is important are those characterized by emaciation from non-assimilation of food, chronic diarrhoea, nausea and vomiting, including the vomiting of pregnancy, chlorosis, anaemia, exhaustion following severe illness or haemorrhage, and, above all, phthisis pulmonalis;" and he adds: "I have seen in Paris, and in my own practice at home, all these conditions relieved and cured." Send for descriptive circular and reprints of Dr. Millard's article above referred to.

PEPTONIZED EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Analysis has demonstrated that this extract of beef contains from thirty to forty per cent. of peptones; its nutritive value, therefore, is higher than that of any similar preparation in the market. It is readily soluble in water, contains a very large proportion of albuminoids in the form of peptones, and has a rich, appetizing flavor.

CHOICE PRESSED HERBS, LEAVES, ROOTS, BARKS, AND FLOWERS.

We invite attention to the following points of superiority in this line of our manufactures: Every package is full weight; it is attractive in style and convenient in shape; the quality is absolutely the best which is produced; the prices do not exceed those of inferior goods in bulk; there is an entire freedom from admixture, and removal of undesirable portions of the plant. Our direct connection enables us to have especial care bestowed upon the collection and preservation of drugs intended for our use.

Each ounce of the herbs, leaves, or flowers, is confined in a neat package, having the common and botanical name of the drug, its synonyms in English, French, and German, its medicinal properties and dose, and, in the case where the article is poisonous, the antidote printed on the parcel; sixteen ounces are wrapped together in a package, using paper that will not show every particle of dust that may be on the druggist's shelf. Roots and barks are put up only in *one pound packages*, for reason of the liability of this class of articles to disintegrate upon being handled in smaller sized packages.

Sample packages will be cheerfully furnished on application.

RARE ALKALOIDS, GLUCOSIDES, CHEMICALS, ETC., INCLUDING THE ACTIVE PRINCIPLES OF MANY IMPORTANT DRUGS.

To employ therapeutic agents to the best advantage the physician must be able to adjust with precision the dose he prescribes. This is impossible so long as the drug is variable in quality or strength. That crude vegetable drugs are liable to very great variation in these respects is a fact only too well recognized in our day, and the drug in its crude form is now comparatively little used; it has given place to preparations such as solid and fluid extracts, which are practically more uniform in character than the crude drug they represent. These in turn must be before long superseded by preparations whose strength is definitely fixed by assay, as in the case of our Normal Lipids and Standard Solid Extracts. Meanwhile those who are disposed to place medication on a scientific basis, have no alternative but to employ as far as practicable the active principle of the drug itself. This has already been done very generally in the case of a few drugs, such as cinchona bark and opium, but the number of these active principles which might be available in this way has increased greatly within the past few years, and we desire to call the attention of physicians to some of the more important of these, which we are now prepared to furnish. We shall be glad to receive clinical reports of the results obtained in the use of these comparatively new remedies. The following list includes some of the most important of

these, together with a few chemicals and medicinal agents drawn from other sources, which, except in a few of the large cities, the physician finds it difficult to procure:

- ACID TRICHLORACETIC; an odorless antiseptic, and prophylactic against Asiatic cholera.
- ACID METAPHOSPHORIC; a convenient and portable test for albumin in urine.
- ACONITINE; exceedingly active, 1-100 grain being equivalent to about one grain of Aconite root.
- ADONIDIN; resembles Digitalin, and is employed chiefly for its action upon the heart.
- AGARICIN; strongly recommended for the relief of night sweats of phthisis.
- ALUMINUM ACETATE; a non-poisonous odorless antiseptic for dressing wounds, etc.
- APOMORPHINE MURIATE; derivate alkaloid from morphine: an active emetic.
- AMMONIUM GLYCERHRHIZATE; used to mask the bitterness of quinine and other nauseous drugs.
- AMMONIUM PICRATE; recommended as a substitute for quinine.
- AMYL VALERIANATE; a stimulant, antispasmodic, anodyne, and hypnotic ether.
- ANTIPYRINE; synthetic alkaloid, a substitute for quinine; reduces febrile temperatures.
- ARBUTIN; a glucoside from uva ursi with diuretic properties.
- ASPIDOSPERMINE; valuable for dyspnoea in its various forms.
- ATROPINE, PURE; the alkaloid of Atropa Belladonna.
- ATROPINE SULPHATE; differs from the pure alkaloid in that it is freely soluble in water.
- BERBERINE HYDROCHLORATE; tonic, hepatic stimulant, anti-periodic, etc.
- BERBERINE PHOSPHATE; soluble in water; properties the same as the hydrochlorate.
- BRUCINE; alkaloid from nux vomica, with alleged local anaesthetic properties.
- CADMUM SULPHATE; used locally in conjunctivitis, ulcers and opacities of the cornea, gleet, etc.
- CAFFEINE CITRATE; used to relieve headaches, neuralgic pains, and for its sustaining effect.
- CALCIUM HIPPURATE; said to produce remarkable effects where there is an excess of uric acid in the system.
- CANNABINON; a preparation of cannabis indica with similar properties.
- CANNABIN TANNATE; an efficient hypnotic, producing a quiet and refreshing sleep.
- CHINOLINE; derivative from coal tar.
- CHINOLINE SALICYLATE; the antiperiodic and febrifuge properties of the base in this salt are believed to be intensified by combination with salicylic acid, a powerful antizymotic.
- CHINOLINE TARTRATE; a powerful antiseptic, and is said to relieve whooping cough.
- CHOLESTERIN; believed to be an excrementitious product of no application in medicine.
- COCAINE; the principal alkaloid of E. coca. See articles on "Cocaine," and "Erythroxylon Coca."
- CODEINE; obtained from opium; used chiefly as a cough remedy, and frequently cures headaches.
- CONIINE; a liquid alkaloid; active principle of poison hemlock, and therapeutic properties the same.
- CONIINE HYDROBROMATE; soluble crystallizable; more suitable for dispensing than the alkaloid.
- CONIINE HYDROCHLORATE; resembles the preceding.
- COLCHICINE; from colchicum autumnale, uses the same as of the crude drug.
- COLOCYNTHIN; active principle of colocynth, and uses the same as of the crude drug.
- CONVALLAMARIN; cardiac tonic resembling digitalin.
- COTOIN; valuable in chronic diarrhoeas.
- CURARE; a powerful anti-spasmodic; prescribed in epilepsy, hydrophobia, etc.
- DATURINE (pure crystals and sulphate); believed to be identical with hyoscyamine; solution of the sulphate may be employed in place of atropine to dilate the pupil of the eye.
- DIGITALIN; represents the active principles of foxglove.
- DUBOISINE SULPHATE; chiefly employed to dilate the pupil of the eye.
- ELATERIN; a prompt hydragogue cathartic.
- EMETINE; active principle of ipecac.
- ERGOTIN; see Sclerotia acid.
- ESERINE; see Phyostigmine.
- ETHYL BROMIDE; this anaesthetic for short operations stands without a rival. Although in longer operations it cannot be substituted for ether or chloroform, it is a valuable adjunct to these. It may be

employed as a preliminary to the administration of ether, or else it may be advantageously used as one of the constituents of an anaesthetic mixture. Send for literature.

GELSEMININE; active principle of yellow jasmine, of use in obstinate neuralgias.

GELSEMININE HYDROCHLORATE; permanent in the air.

GELSEMININE SULPHATE; soluble, but very hydroscopic.

GELSEMININE TARTRATE; readily soluble and very permanent.

HOMATROPINE HYDROBROMATE; employed in making ophthalmoscopic examinations of the eye.

HYDRASTINE; alkaloid from *Hydrastis canadensis*. The therapeutic activity of golden seal is due principally to this alkaloid, although it is present in the drug in comparatively small proportion. It must not be confounded with the so-called hydrastine muriate—a yellow crystalline powder, obtained by adding muriatic acid to solutions of golden seal—which is, in fact, a salt of berberine, and acts simply as a bitter tonic. The true hydrastine or white alkaloid exerts a peculiar stimulating and alterative action upon the mucous membrane, and is a valuable remedy in atonic conditions of the bowels, and in all catarrhal affections of the mucous tracts. It is especially useful in chronic affections of the bladder and genito-urinary system, in the treatment of granular lids and other chronic affections of the eye; also in diseases of the throat and ear.

HYDROCHINON; a coal-tar product with antiseptic and antipyretic properties.

HYDRONAPETHOL; a powerful antiseptic coal-tar product.

HYOSCINE HYDROBROMATE; from *Hyoscyamus niger*; its peculiar active principle; a powerful sedative, particularly useful in quieting maniacal excitement.

HYOSCYAMINE; alkaloid from *Hyoscyamus niger*, identical with Daturine; produces effects of henbane.

HYPNONE; phenylmethylacetone; its usefulness not yet defined.

ICHTHYOL; useful as a local application in sprains, skin diseases, etc.

IODOL; of some value as an antiseptic.

KALIRINE; synthetic alkaloid; said to be an excellent febrifuge.

LANOLIN; wool-fat; an admirable base for ointments, cerates, etc.

MUSCARINE SULPHATE; powerfully stimulates the salivary and cutaneous secretions.

NAPELINE; an alkaloid obtained from *Aconitum Napellus*.

NAPHTHOLIN; an antiseptic coal-tar product, used as an ointment in scabies, etc.

NAPHTHOL; derivative of tar, powerfully antiseptic, used in ointments for scabies, etc.

OSMIC ACID; very poisonous; used in obstinate sciaticas and facial neuralgias.

PAPAIN; the concrete juice of the unripe fruit of *Carica papaya*; employed as a substitute for pepsin.

PAPAYOTIN; a concentrated preparation of Papain.

PARACOTOIN; neutral principle of Paracoto bark, used in diarrhoeas, etc.

PARALDEHYDE; a hypnotic, resembling in its effect chloral hydrate.

PELLETIERINE SULPHATE; a remedy for tape-worm.

PELLETIERINE TANNATE; commonly used in preference to Pelletierine sulphate.

PHYSOSTIGMINE (*Eserine*) pure crystals; this alkaloid is the chief active principle of calabar bean. The pure alkaloid being insoluble in water, is not well adapted for medicinal uses. *Physostigmine salicylate* is the official salt, and has the advantage over the sulphate that it forms permanent crystals, and its solutions in water are more stable than those of the sulphate. It is chiefly employed as an application to the eye, but may be used wherever calabar bean is indicated. We furnish the pure crystals, the sulphate, and the salicylate.

PICROTOXIN; the active principle of *cocculus indica*. An ointment of 10 grains to the ounce has been successfully used in *tinea capitis*. Also, prescribed in minute doses in certain forms of dyspepsia, and as a remedy for leucorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa, and other uterine diseases.

PILOCARPINE HYDROCHLORATE; used as a powerful eliminant in uræmia, ascites, etc.

PILOCARPINE NITRATE; preferred to the hydrochlorate because it is not so hygroscopic.

PISCIDIN; active principle of Jamaica Dogwood. See article on "Jamaica Dogwood."

PYRIDINE; lately recommended by Prof. Germain Sée as a remedy for asthma.

PODOPHYLLOTOXIN; the active constituent of the resin of *Podophyllum*.

QUININE AND UREA MURIATE; this double salt is remarkable for its ready solubility in water, hence it has been selected for hypodermic use. The concentrated aqueous solution contains a grain of the

compound in each minim, and being perfectly neutral, it causes comparatively little irritation. The effects produced are the same as those of sulphate of quinine, and it is employed in the same doses.

RESORCIN; an odorless antiseptic; dissolves readily in water; reduces pulse and temperature.

SANGUINARINE NITRATE; expectorant, nauseant, deobstruent, etc.

SANGUINARINE SULPHATE; resembles Sanguinarine nitrate, but is more soluble in water.

SCILLITOXIN; a cardiac sedative.

SCLEROTIC ACID; ergotinic acid of Kobert; one grain represents about 25 grains of good ergot.

SODIUM CHOLEATE; a mild laxative especially useful in flatulent dyspepsia.

SODIUM TUNGSTATE; employed as a reagent for the detection of albumin in the urine.

SPARTEINE SULPHATE; regulates and strengthens the heart's action.

TARAXACIN; one grain represents about ten grains of dandelion root, and its uses are the same.

TEREBENE; a product of turpentine, used in winter cough.

TERPIN HYDRATE; derivative of oil of turpentine, with similar properties.

THALLINE; synthetic alkaloid; properties intermediate between those of kairine and antipyrine.

URANIUM NITRATE; employed with alleged success in the treatment of diabetes mellitus.

URETHANE; a valuable hypnotic.

VERATRINE; sternutatory acid, irritant and depressant poison; employed almost exclusively in the form of an ointment or olate, or a topical application in neuralgias, especially in sciatica.

REYMOND'S CAPSULE FILLER.

The attention of pharmacists and physicians is called to this simple contrivance for filling capsules. No well equipped pharmacy should be without one. By its use the inconvenience of dispensing medicines in capsules is entirely removed, and it may be conveniently carried by the physician and used at the bedside, a little experience in its use making the filling of capsules nearly as expeditious as the enfolding of powders. Its advantages over other inventions of a similar nature are:

First, simplicity; previous experience is not required to operate it successfully.

Second, economy in time; with other fillers only one capsule can be filled at a time; with the Reymond a dozen.

Third, economy in capsules; the method of filling the capsules is so simple that there is no possibility of breaking them.

Fourth, economy in material; the liability of waste while filling the capsules is reduced to a minimum.

Fifth, price; it is the cheapest filler in the market, amount of work being considered.

SANGUIS BOVINUS EXSICCATUS.

Dried bullock's blood, defibrinated. This preparation, with the addition of water, is in all essential respects similar to the fresh bullock's blood. As a substitute for beef tea and the various essences and extracts, it replaces, with a true aliment, what are at best but stimulants. The profession have been latterly much interested in the favorable reports of the use of blood as a rectal injection in low and wasting diseases. The article here presented affords a ready means for the extemporaneous preparation of the desired enema, thus placing this valuable method in the hands of those whose time and opportunity forbid resort to abattoirs for the natural fluid. Printed information furnished on application.

SEMPLE'S ATOMIZING INHALER.

The value of medicated vapor in the topical treatment of affections of the nose, mouth, larynx, bronchi and lungs, has long been recognized by the medical profession; but the various inhalers that

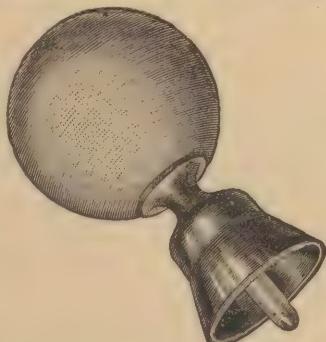
have been heretofore placed before the profession have very imperfectly fulfilled the purpose for which they were designed, and physicians and patients have been discouraged by a failure of the apparatus to supply a spray which will admit of continuous inhalation without irritation of the membrane it is intended to medicate.

It is, therefore, with especial pleasure that we offer the profession Dr. Semple's apparatus, which is immeasurably superior to any now in use, and will, we believe, be largely employed in future, not only by the specialist in diseases of the respiratory tract, but also by the general practitioner. This new invention is unquestionably the most perfect apparatus ever presented for the application of medicated vapor to the respiratory tract. It combines simplicity of construction, durability, and a fineness of spray unapproached by any atomizing inhaler hitherto introduced. It provides a constant supply of vapor in a reservoir, and secures more effectually than any other the topical effects of medicated vapor on the whole respiratory tract. In consumption, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis, hay fever, and indeed in all diseases in which it is desirable to topically medicate the mucous membrane of the respiratory tract, this atomizing inhaler forms an indispensable addition to the armamentarium of the physician. Descriptive circulars containing formulae of inhalants, etc., sent on application.



SMITH'S SAFETY SYRINGE.

The most useful urethral syringe sold. Although many urethral syringes have been placed upon the market, experience has demonstrated that few, if any, adequately meet the indications presented, and not a few cases are recorded in which the use of an ill-made syringe, has aggravated the very trouble it was designed to be the means of relieving. Aside from such radical imperfections as those alluded to, the inconvenience of using syringes hitherto presented has always prevented their regular systematic employment. We therefore take pleasure in offering an instrument free from the defects of those in the market, and possessing conspicuous advantages which render it ringe—six fluidrachms—sufficient to distend the largest urethra.



5. Its convenience and cleanliness.
6. Its simple and perfect action. Having no piston to swell or shrink, it does not get out of repair.
7. Its low price. Though combining the improvements and advantages detailed, it has been decided to place it upon the market at a price which will insure its popularity.

The syringe is inclosed in a neat box, upon which are printed full directions for its use.

SUGAR TEST FLASKS.

In these flasks are furnished, in convenient form, the means for a ready examination of the urine. Unless hermetically secured as in the flasks, a copper solution speedily undergoes deterioration, and the

1. A flexible nozzle which prevents the possibility of wounding the mucous membrane or paining the patient.
2. A flange attachment (see cut) which surrounds the glans penis so as to prevent the escape of the fluid injected, thus securing the distention of the urethra and preventing soiling of the linen.
3. A rubber cup container for the fluid used for injection accompanies each syringe.
4. The capacity of the sy-

physician, rather than be at the trouble of preparing his reagent for the occasion, often leaves his diagnosis in doubt, when, with the reagent at hand, he could easily arrive at certainty. Physicians find these flasks, therefore, a great convenience. Each flask contains a quantity of copper solution exactly equivalent to one-fifth of a grain of anhydrous glucose.

TARO FLOUR.

From the Hawaiian Islands, where it is recommended by resident physicians as a diet for consumptive and dyspeptic patients. It may be employed in a great variety of ways as an article of ordinary diet. Where the flour is indigenous, however, the simplest forms of preparation are those which find most favor, and taro cakes are used at the breakfast table almost to the exclusion of hot rolls, muffins, griddle cakes, etc. Printed information giving numerous recipes for the use of taro flour sent upon application.

THE NEW UREOMETER.

A simple, convenient, accurate and inexpensive apparatus for the determination of urea in the urine. The amount of urea excreted by a patient in a given time, furnishes the physician information of the greatest importance as bearing upon diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment. It is in general an index of the manner in which the various physiological functions of the organism are performed, and in particular, in certain kidney diseases, it enables the physician to foresee and guard against danger. No new principle is involved in our ureometer. The urea is decomposed as usual by the action of an alkaline solution of chlorine or bromine, and determined by the volume of gas (nitrogen) generated in the reaction. The original features in the apparatus are (a) the form of the receiver in which the gas is collected and measured, and (b) the graduation of this receiver in such a way that the results are read off directly in percentage of urea. The apparatus consists of:

1. A bottle provided with perforated rubber cork and delivery tube; in this the decomposition of the urea is effected.
2. A small test tube to contain the urine, graduated to hold 4 C. c., the quantity employed in each experiment.
3. A graduated jar for measuring the gas evolved. This jar is provided with an overflow tube, and a vent tube closed by a rubber cap, to secure accurate adjustment of the level of fluid in the jar at the commencement of the experiment.

Each ureometer is accompanied by a descriptive circular containing full and explicit instructions: the estimation of urea by it consumes very little time, and the results for all practical purposes are as accurate as could be wished. Prices and illustrated circular furnished upon application.

URINARY TEST PAPERS.

A happy suggestion was made by Dr. G. Oliver, of Harrogate, England, in 1883, that slips of paper might be impregnated with the various reagents employed in urinary tests, and that the physician could thus compress into the compass of a vest pocket case all the reagents likely to be of service in making an examination of the urine. Such a case was introduced by us, and has met with unusual success.

The case contains, first, the indispensable litmus paper—a neutral shade, serving either for acidity or alkalinity of the secretion, papers impregnated with citric acid and with sodium carbonate, to be used in connection with the reagents for albumen and sugar, for the detection of glucose, papers impregnated with 1, indigo carmine and 2, picric acid, and the indigo paper. As tests for albumen the series includes four of the recently introduced reagents, whose value experience has already sufficiently established. These are: 1. Picric acid. 2. Potassio-mercuric iodide. 3. Potassium ferrocyanide, and 4. Sodium tungstate. All of these are to be used in connection with citric acid.

Full directions accompany each package. Our bound pamphlet containing Dr. Geo. Oliver's original article on "Bedside Urinal Tests," an article by Chas. W. Purdy, M. D., of Chicago, Ill., on "The Comparative Value of the Newer Tests for Albumin in Urine," and one by the same author upon "Urinary Test Papers," will be forwarded, postpaid, to any address upon application.

WILSON'S EUREKA ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER.

The best surgeons unanimously assert that the most appropriate and satisfactory treatment for the milder forms of prolapsus uteri is the continuous use of a properly adjusted supporter. It is claimed that when the praevention is excessive, it is advisable to employ a stem pessary in addition, with a perforated cup for the reception of the cervix uteri. By this combined pressure the organ is enabled to resume its natural position.

We are assured that in Dr. Wilson's Supporter are combined all the features essential to a satisfactory instrument, and beg to enumerate below the reasons which form the basis of our opinion.

The supporter (without the pessary) is perfect and complete itself, consisting of back and abdominal pads, connected by elastic bands and perineal or thigh straps. It is thus admirably adapted to the less severe grades of displacements.

The stem of the pessary is made of German silver, plated with silver, and can be easily bent to fit any person. The cup, composed of celluloid, is so shaped as to carry the uterus with the greatest possible comfort, the support being natural and without pressure upon the os uteri, or urethra. Irritation of the parts, which so frequently result from the use of other instruments, is thus avoided.

The position of the pessary on the wire may be readily changed with little effort. In this manner it may be adjusted to meet the requirements of the varying degrees of retroversion and anteversion, a desideratum which the general practitioner will fully appreciate. Illustrated circular furnished on application.

CONCENTRATED DISTILLED EXTRACT WITCH HAZEL.

There is abundant clinical testimony to the fact that a preparation of hamamelis containing its volatile constituents, produces remarkable effects in subduing inflammatory action, restraining haemorrhage and allaying pain, and that it exerts also a decided antiseptic action. The solution is not astringent nor styptic, but it appears to have the power of contracting the capillary blood-vessels, and, in this way, of arresting haemorrhages, and relieving the symptoms of inflammation. As a household remedy, it has one advantage over nearly all others in common use, viz.: that where it does no good, it is not likely to do harm. The stimulating lotions and liniments which are so frequently employed in the domestic treatment of contusions, burns, and other similar injuries, may, by their injudicious use, greatly aggravate inflammatory conditions. The extract of witch hazel, in all such cases, acts simply as a local sedative. Under its influence swelling subsides, pain is abated, extravasated blood is rapidly absorbed, so that the injured part does not become "black and blue," or at least this effect is produced only to a small extent.

The remedy has acquired a reputation particularly in the treatment of irritable and bleeding piles. In many cases it suffices alone to effect a cure, and it is always a valuable adjuvant to other remedies. It should be used freely and frequently, some soothing ointment being afterwards applied. Varicose ulcers, and all similar conditions of venous engorgements are benefited by the extract. In all passive haemorrhages, also, it may be advantageously used. As a dressing for indolent, foul, and phagedenic ulcers, the distilled extract of witch hazel is of the greatest value. It acts at once as an antiseptic and a mild stimulant, restoring the tissues to a healthy condition, promoting granulation, and thus enabling nature to effect a speedy cure. In ulcers, especially effecting erectile tissues, or vascular structures, the benign action of this preparation is conspicuously illustrated. Thus it is invaluable in the treatment of chancre, as well as non-specific ulcerations of the penis, as it is also in simple balantitis and other inflammatory affections of the generative organs. Catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes are also amenable to treatment by this agent, which may be combined with such other remedies as the physician's experience may suggest.

In rheumatic and neuralgic affections, the extract has only a limited use, but sometimes, even in severe cases, it affords relief, particularly in chronic rheumatism and in neuralgic headaches. These are a few only of the particular applications which can be made of this distilled extract, and will suffice to indicate the general range of its utility. Its most important use will be in the treatment of traumatic injuries, including sprains, bruises, excoriations, cuts, burns, contused and lacerated wounds, as well as corns, bunions, chapped lips, fissured nipples, ulcers, the bites or stings of insects, etc.

Our product will be found of full strength, and uniform in excellence. Much that is now in the market is of very inferior quality. Physicians who desire to have our preparation dispensed upon their prescriptions will ensure compliance with their wishes by specifying "P., D. & Co."

YELLOW OXIDE OF MERCURY.

Dr. Achilles Rose (Medical Record, April 25, 1885,) reports gratifying results in the treatment by antiseptics of various affections of the gastro-intestinal tract; he finds explanation of the action of the mineral acids, and of salts of bismuth, silver, zinc, etc., in the antiseptic action of these remedies, and is disposed to regard mercury, from its acknowledged superiority to all other agents in this respect, as pre-eminently the remedy in all these affections, and clinical experience seems to sustain his views. Yellow oxide of mercury is a powerful antiseptic, preventing the putrefactive changes which often take place in ingested food, and thus indirectly promoting nutrition, restoring appetite, and removing dyspeptic symptoms. Useful in all acute or chronic derangements of the alimentary tract, in typhoid fever, phthisis, convalescence from surgical diseases, and where the functions of the liver are deranged. We manufacture the compressed tablets of yellow oxide of mercury, recommended by Dr. Rose, and will be pleased to furnish a reprint of Dr. Rose's article above referred to upon application.

GLYCEROLE YERBINE COMPOUND AND SYRUP YERBA SANTA
AROMATIC.

We direct especial attention to our Glycerole Yerbine Compound as an eligible preparation for the administration of Yerba Santa in those ailments in which it seems to be indicated. (See "Yerba Santa.") Among the various vehicles which have from time to time been suggested for the exhibition of quinine, there is none which so effectually disguises the bitterness of that drug, as the Syrup of Yerba Santa Aromatic. Shortly after the introduction of Yerba Santa, it was discovered to have the property of masking almost completely the taste of quinine, and we have succeeded by the addition of aromatics, in masking the taste of the Yerba Santa itself. The combination is one to which we ask the attention of the profession, with great confidence in the result of the tests to which it may be put. Please specify P., D. & Co., and thus guard against the fictitious preparations, which a lack of familiarity with the physical properties of the newer drugs of the Pacific coast has caused some manufacturers to place on the market.

PROPERTY AND DOSE LIST OF DRUGS

FROM WHICH PARKE, DAVIS & CO. MANUFACTURE EITHER A FLUID EXTRACT, GERMAN TINCTURE, NORMAL LIQUID, SOLID EXTRACT, POWDERED EXTRACT, OR CONCENTRATION.

The purpose of this list is to afford the busy physician a ready reference to all drugs of which we manufacture either a Fluid Extract, German Tincture, Normal Liquid, Solid Extract, Powdered Extract, or Concentration; giving first, the common name; second, the most generally accepted botanical synonym; third, a brief résumé of properties; and, fourth, a list of such preparations of each as we manufacture, with the dose of each in minims, fluidrachms or grains.

Our limited space prevents the insertion of botanical synonyms as "cross references."

A complete list of pills manufactured by us will be found elsewhere.

It should be remembered that besides the preparations here and in our pill list enumerated, our line embraces: Elixirs, Wines, Syrups, Malt Extracts, Granular Effervescent Preparations, Compressed Tablets, Mineral Water Salts, Soluble Elastic Capsules, Hard Filled Capsules, Iodoform Bougies, Medicated and Flavored Lozenges, Roll Plasters, Oleates, Ointments, Cerates, Collodions, Glyceroles, Confections, Inhalants and a complete list of Fine Pharmaceutical Specialties and Rare Alkaloids, Drugs, Chemicals, etc., more fully described in the preceding pages of this work.

Abscess Root.—*POLEMONIUM REPTANS*, LIN.—

Alterative, astringent, diaphoretic, expectorant.

Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Aconite.—*ACONITUM NAPELLUS*, LIN.—Powerful nervous and arterial sedative; reduces temperature, decreases the heart's action, and promotes diaphoresis.

Fluid extract leaves; 2 to 5 minims.

Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims.

Normal liquid root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims.

Solid extract root (Extract Aconite, U. S. P. 1880); 1-20 to 1-5 grain.

Fluid extract leaves; 1-4 to 1 grain.

Powdered extract leaves; 1-4 to 1 grain.

Powdered extract root; 1-20 to 1-5 grain.

German tincture; 10 to 25 minims.

Adonis Vernalis, see page 1.

Adrue, see page 1.

Agaric.—*POLYPORUS OFFICINALIS*, FRIES.—Useful in checking the night sweats of phthisis; hastens the drying up of the milk in weaning.

Fluid extract; 3 to 20 minims and upwards.

Agrimony.—*AGRIMONIA EUPATORIA*, LIN.—Mild corroborant and astringent.

Fluid extract root and leaves; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 drachms.

Alliantus Glandulosus, see page 2.

Alligator Pear, see page 2.

Alspice.—*EUGENIA PIMENTA*.—Used principally with other preparations to render them agreeable.

Aloes.—*ALOE SOCOTRINA*, LAM.—Tonic, purgative, emmenagogue and anthelmintic.

Fluid extract inspissated juice of leaves; 3 to 20 minims.

Solid extract; 1 to 5 grains.

Powdered extract; 1 to 5 grains.

Alstonia Constricta, see page 2.

Alternative Compound, see page 8.

Alum Root.—*HEUCHERA AMERICANA*, LIN.—A most powerful astringent.

Fluid extract root; 10 to 20 drops.

American Columbo.—*FRASERA WALTERI*—*FRASERA CAROLINENSIS*.—Tonic and slightly aperient. In over-doses purgative and emetic.

Fluid extract root; 20 drops to a fluidrachm.

Concentration, Fraseria; 1 to 3 grains.

American Hellebore.—*VERATRUM VIRIDE*, ARTON.—Chief use, to depress the action of the heart and to lower the vaso-motor tonus.

Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); 1 drop gradually increased until desired effect on the circulation is produced.

Normal liquid; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minims.

Solid extract; 1-8 to 1-2 grain.

Concentration, Veratrini; 1-16 to 1-4 grain.

American Ivy.—*AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA*.

—Alterative, tonic, astringent, expectorant.

Fluid extract bark and twigs; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Concentration, Ampelopsis; 2 to 4 grains.

American Sarsaparilla.—*ARALIA NUDICAULIS*, LIN.—Said to resemble in its alterative properties sarsaparilla (*smilax officinalis*) for which it is frequently substituted in practice.

Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.

Anagallis Arvensis, see page 3.

Angelica.—*ARCHANGELICA OFFICINALIS*, HOFFM., AND *ARCHANGELICA ATROPURPUREA*, HOFFM.—Aromatic, stimulant, diaphoretic, emmenagogue.

Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Fluid extract seed; 5 to 30 minims.

Angustura.—*GALIPEA CUSPARIA*, ST. HIL.—A stimulant tonic, with febrifuge properties, and in large doses emetic and cathartic.

Fluid extract bark; 10 to 30 minims.

Anise.—*PIMPINELLA ANISUM*, LIN.—A grateful aromatic carminative; supposed to increase the flow of milk.

Fluid extract fruit; 10 to 20 minims.

Apple Tree Bark.—*PYRUS MALUS*, LIN.—Tonic and febrifuge.

Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Arbor Vitæ.—*THUJA OCCIDENTALIS*, LIN.—Expectorant, febrifuge, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, local irritant, resembles sabin in its general character.

Fluid extract twigs and leaves; 1-4 to 1 fluidrachm.

Areca Nut, see page 3.

Arnica.—*ARNICA MONTANA*, LIN.—A powerful direct stimulant to the arterial and nervous systems.

The preparations of the flowers are extensively employed as external applications for the relief of pain from bruises, sprains, etc., and to prevent or remove ecchymosis.

Fluid extract flowers; 5 to 15 minims.

Fluid extract root, (U. S. P.); 10 to 30 minims.

German tincture; 12 to 50 minims.

Solid extract flowers; 1 to 5 grains.

Solid extract root (U. S. P.); 2 to 5 grains.

Aromatic.—Each pint represents $5\frac{1}{4}$ oz. each of cinnamon and ginger, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. each of cardamom and nutmeg. Carminative, and gently stimulant; employed for the relief of nausea, flatulence, colic or diarrhoea, and often pre-

- scribed with other remedies as a corrigent and adjuvant.
- Fluid extract aromatic powder; 10 to 30 minimis.
- Asparagus.**—*ASPARAGUS OFFICINALIS*, LIN.—A gentle but certain diuretic.
- Fluid extract green root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Avens Root.**—*GEUM RIVALE*.—Tonic, astringent.
- Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Bael Fruit.**—*AEGLE MARMELOS*.—Astringent.
- Fluid extract; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.
- Balm.**—*MELISSA OFFICINALIS*, LIN.—Diaphoretic, anti-spasmodic, and moderately stimulant.
- Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Balm of Gilead.**—*POPULUS CANDicans*.—Stimulant, diuretic, and anthelmintic.
- Fluid extract buds; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Balmyon.**—*CHELONE GLABRA*.—Cathartic and anthelmintic.
- Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Concentration, Chelomia; 1 to 4 grains.
- Balsam of Fir Bark.**—*abies BALSAMEA*.—Stimulant, diuretic and anthelmintic.
- Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Bamboo Brier**, see page 22.
- Banana Root**, see page 3.
- Barberry Bark.**—*BERBERIS VULGARIS*.—Tonic and laxative, with an after astringent effect.
- Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.
- Concentration, Berberin; 1 to 3 grains.
- Bayberry.**—*MYRICA CERIFERA*, LIN.—Astringent, acrid, in large doses emetic, sialagogue, erhine.
- Fluid extract bark; 15 to 30 minimis.
- Concentration, Myricin; 1 to 5 grains.
- Baycuru**, see page 4.
- Bay Laurel.**—CONCENTRATED EXTRACT, see page —
- Bearfoot**, see page 4.
- Belladonna.**—*ATROPA BELLADONNA*, LIN.—Mydriatic, anodyne, excito-motor; suppresses the secretions. Poisonous in overdoses.
- Fluid extract leaves; 1 to 4 minimis.
- Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); 1 to 3 minimis.
- German tincture; 2 to 10 minimis.
- Normal liquid leaves; 1 to 4 minimis.
- Normal liquid root; 1 to 4 minimis.
- Solid extract leaves (U. S. P. assayed); $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ gr.
- Solid extract leaves, strictly alcoholic, one-half stronger than that of the U. S. P.
- Powdered extract leaves (assayed); $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
- Concentration, Belladonin, sometimes called Atropin; 1-24 to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
- Benne Leaves.**—*SESAMUM ORIENTALE*, LIN.
- Fluid extract leaves; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Benzoin Compound.**—Each pint represents 7 oz. av. benzoin, 1 1-6 oz. purified aloes, 4 2-3 oz. storax, 2 1-3 oz. balsam tolu. Stimulating expectorant and vulnerary.
- Fluid; 8 to 30 minimis.
- Berberis Aquifolium**, see page 4.
- Beth Root.**—*TRILLIUM ERECTUM*, LIN.—Astringent and tonic.
- Fluid extract rhizome; 30 to 60 minimis.
- Concentration, Trillini; 2 to 4 grains.
- Bistort.**—*POLYGONUM BISTORTA*, LIN.—Astringent.
- Fluid extract rhizome; 20 to 40 minimis.
- Bitter Bugleweed.**—*LYCOPUS EUROPEUS*, LIN.—Tonic and alterative.
- Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Bitter Root.**—*APOCYNUM ANDROSÆMIFOLIUM*, LIN.—Emetic, diaphoretic, tonic and laxative.
- Fluid extract root; as an emetic, $\frac{1}{2}$ fluidrachm; tonic and diaphoretic, 10 to 20 minimis.
- Solid extract; 1 to 4 grains.
- Concentration, Apocynin; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.
- Bittersweet.**—*SOLANUM DULCAMARA*, LIN.—Diuretic, diaphoretic, and discutient.
- Fluid extract leaves and twigs (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Solid extract; 5 to 15 grains.
- Black Alder.**—*PRINUS VERTICILLATUS*, LIN.—Tonic, astringent and alterative.
- Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Black Ash Bark.**—*FRAXINUS SAMBUCIFOLIA*, LIN.—Tonic and astringent.
- Fluid extract bark of tree; 1 to 4 fluidrachms.
- Blackberry Root.**—*RUBUS VILLOSUS*, ART.—Astringent and tonic.
- Fluid extract bark of root (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Solid extract, 3 to 10 grains.
- Powdered extract; 3 to 10 grains.
- Fluid extract Blackberry Comp.; each pint represents 14 ounces blackberry root $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces cassia, and $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces cloves; active astringent; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Black Cohosh.**—*CIMICIFUGA RACEMOSA*, ELL.—Tonic, nerveine, and antispasmodic.
- Fluid extract rhizome and rootlets (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Solid extract; 3 to 10 grains.
- Powdered extract; 3 to 10 grains.
- Concentration, Cicimifugin, or Macrotrin, 1 to 4 grs.
- Fluid extract Black Cohosh Comp.; each pint represents: 8 ozs. black cohosh; 3 ozs. licorice; 2 ozs. cherry bark; 2 ozs. seneca; 1 oz. ipecac. Nervous and arterial sedative; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Black Haw**, see "VIBURNUM PRUNIFOLIUM," p. 24.
- Black Hellebore.**—*HELLEBORUS NIGER*, LIN.—Purgative, emmenagogue.
- Fluid extract root; as a purgative, 5 to 20 minimis.
- Solid extract; 1 to 4 grains.
- Powdered extract; 1 to 4 grains.
- Black Pepper.**—*PIPER NIGRUM*, LIN.—A powerful stimulant to the stomach and intestinal canal.
- Fluid extract dried unripe berries; 5 to 10 minimis, largely diluted with water.
- Black Walnut Leaves.**—*JUGLANS NIGRA*, LIN.—Alterative and deobstruent.
- Fluid extract leaves; 20 to 30 minimis.
- Black Willow.**—*SALIX NIGRA*, MARSHALL.—Bitter tonic. Said to be an aphrodisiac of considerable power, and to exert a peculiar influence over the whole sexual apparatus.
- Fluid extract buds; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Bladder Wrack.**—*FUCUS VESICULOSUS*, LIN.—Said to diminish fat without injuring health.
- Fluid extract; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fluidrachms, three times a day.
- Solid extract; 5 to 30 grains.
- Powdered extract; 5 to 30 grains.
- Blessed Thistle.**—*CNICUS BENEDICTUS*, GAERTN.—Tonic, diaphoretic and emetic.
- Fluid extract leaves; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Solid extract; 3 to 10 grains.
- Blood Flower**, see page 3.
- Blood Root.**—*SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS*, LIN.—In small doses tonic, increasing secretions; in larger doses nauseates and reduces pulse.
- Fluid extract rhizome; as emetic, 10 to 20 minimis; as an expectorant, 2 to 5 minimis.
- Solid extract, 1 to 5 grains.
- Concentration, Sanguinarin, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain.
- Sanguinarine, sulphate, 1-40 to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
- Sanguinarine, nitrate, 1-20 to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
- Blue Cohosh.**—*CAULOPHYLLUM THALICTROIDES*, MX.—Diuretic, diaphoretic and anthelmintic.
- Fluid extract root; 10 to 30 minimis.
- Solid extract, 2 to 4 grains.
- Fluid extract Blue Cohosh Compound; one pint represents 8 ozs. blue cohosh, 4 ozs. each of ergot and water pepper, and 2 ozs. of savin. A useful emmenagogue; 5 to 20 minimis, two or three times a day.
- Concentration, Caulophyllin; 1 to 5 grains.
- Blue Flag.**—*IRIS VERSICOLOR*, LIN.—Cholagogue, cathartic and alterative.
- Fluid extract rhizome (U. S. P.); 10 to 20 minimis.
- Solid extract; 2 to 4 grains.
- Concentration, Irisin; 1 to 3 grains.
- Blue Gentian.**—*GENTIANA CATSEBII*.—Tonic and stomachic.
- Fluid extract root; 10 to 40 minimis.
- B. Ido**, see "Boldo Fragrans," page 5.
- Boneset.**—*EUPATORIUM PERfoliatum*, LIN.—Tonic, diaphoretic, and, in large doses, emetic and laxative.
- Fluid extract leaves and tops; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.
- Solid extract, 10 to 25 grains.
- Concentration, Eupatorium; 3 to 5 grains.

- Borage.**—*BORAGO OFFICINALIS*, LIN.—Demulcent, refrigerant, and gently diaphoretic.
Fluid extract plant; 1 fluidachm.
- Broom Tops.**—*SAROTHAMNUS SCOPARIUS*, KOCH.—Applicable to all forms of chronic dropsy.
Fluid extract tops; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Buchen.**—*BAROSMA BETULINA*, BART.—Augments the appetite, and promotes digestion, quickens the pulse, and favors the secretions of the skin.
Fluid extract leaves; 20 to 30 minims in water.
Solid extract; 2 to 6 grains.
(Concentration, Barosmin; 1 to 3 grains.)
Fluid extract Buchu Comp.; sixteen fluidounces, imperial represent; 8 oz. av. buchu; 2 oz. cubeb; 2 oz. juniper berries; 2 oz. uva ursi; with 2 fluidounces spirit of nitrous ether.
Recommended for the treatment of diseases of the genito-urinary organs; 30 to 60 minims.
Fluid extract Buchu and Juniper with Acetate Potash; a very efficient diuretic, useful in various diseases of the urinary organs; dose, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Buckbean.**—*MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA*, LIN.—Tonic, anti-scorbutic, emmenagogue and vermifuge.
Fluid extract rhizome; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Buckeye Bark.**—*AESCULUS GLABRA*, WILLD.—Useful in constipation, rectal irritation, prolapsus ani, prolapsus uteri and other uterine derangements and in haemorrhoids.
Fluid extract bark; 3 to 5 drops, three to four times a day.
- Buckhorn.**—*OSMUNDA REGALIS*, LIN.—Demulcent, tonic and styptic.
Fluid extract root stock; 1 to 3 fluidrachms.
- Buckthorn Bark.**—*RHAMNUS FRANGULA*, LIN.—A mild, but not certain laxative or cathartic.
Fluid extract bark (U. S. P.); 15 to 45 minims.
Solid extract; 4 to 10 grains.
- Buckthorn.**—*RHAMNUS CATHARTICUS*, LIN.—Powerfully cathartic.
Fluid extract berries; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Bugleweed.**—*LYCOPOS VIRGINICUS*, LIN.—Narcotic and astringent.
Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.
Solid extract; 5 to 10 grains.
Concentration, Lycopin; 1 to 4 grains.
- Burdock.**—*LAPPA OFFICINALIS*, ALLIONI.—Alternative, aperient, diuretic, sudorific.
Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.
Solid extract root; 5 to 25 drachms.
Fluid extract seed; see page 5.
- Butternut.**—*JUGLANS CINEREA*, LIN.—A gentle cathartic, producing no debilitating effects.
Fluid extract inner bark of root; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.
Solid extract (U. S. P.); 8 to 10 grains.
Powdered extract; 8 to 10 grains.
Concentration, Juglandin, 1 to 5 grains.
- Buttonbush.**—*CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS*, LIN.—Tonic, febrifuge, aperient and diuretic.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Button Snakeroot.**—*LIATRIS SPICATA*, WILLD.—Diuretic, tonic, stimulant and emmenagogue.
Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.
- Calabar Bean.**—*PHYSOSTIGMA VENENOSUM*, BALFOUR.—Spinal sedative, acting especially on the motor centres.
Fluid extract seed; 1 to 4 minims.
Solid extract (U. S. P.), assayed; $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
Powdered extract, assayed; $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.
- Calendula Flowers.**—*CALENDULA OFFICINALIS*, LIN.—Slightly stimulant and diaphoretic.
Fluid extract florets; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Solid extract; 5 to 10 grains.
- California Fever Bush**, see "Garrya Leaves," page 12.
- California Laurel**, see page 5.
- Canada Snake Root.**—*ASARUM CANADENSE*, LIN.—Aromatic stimulant, carminative.
Fluid extract root; 15 to 30 minims.
- Canadian Hemp.**—*APOCYNUM CANNABINUM*, LIN.—Powerful emetic and cathartic.
Fluid extract root; 5 to 20 minims.
Solid extract; 1 to 4 grains.
Powdered extract; 1 to 4 grains.
- Cancer Root.**—*EPIPHEGUS VIRGINIANA*, BART.—Astringent.
Fluid extract plant; 10 to 30 minims.
- Canella.**—*CANELLA ALBA*, MURRAY.—Aromatic, stimulant.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Cannabis Indica.**—*CANNABIS SATIVA*, LIN., VAR. INDICA.—A powerful, but notoriously uncertain narcotic, producing in full doses exhilaration, intoxication and delirious hallucinations.
Fluid extract flowering tops (U. S. P.); 3 to 10 minims, beginning cautiously.
Normal liquid; 2 to 8 minims.
Solid extract; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain.
Powdered extract (assayed); 1 to 2 grains.
- Cantharides.**—*CANTHARIS VESICATORIA*, DE GEER.—A powerful stimulant, with a peculiar direction to the urinary and genital organs.
Fluid extract insect; used externally as a blistering fluid.
- Capsicum.**—*CAPSICUM ANNUUM*, LIN.—Active irritant and stimulant.
Fluid extract fruit (U. S. P.); 5 to 15 minims.
Solid extract; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.
- Caraway.**—*CARAM CARUM*.—Used principally with other preparations to render them agreeable.
- Cardamom Seed.**—*ELETTARIA CARDAMOMUM*, MATON.—Agreeable carminative and stomachic.
Fluid extract seed; 5 to 15 minims.
Fluid extract Cardamom Comp.; sixteen fluidounces imperial represent; $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. av. each of cardamom seed and cinnamon, $1\frac{1}{4}$ oz. caraway and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cochineal; dose, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Carnauba**, see page 5.
- Carob**, see page 5.
- Cascara Amarga**, see page 6.
- Cascara Sagrada**, see "Rhamnus Purshianus," page 20.
- Cascarilla.**—*CROTON ELEUTERIA*, BENNETT.—Aromatic, stimulant, tonic and febrifuge.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoonful.
Solid extract; 3 to 10 grains.
- Cassia.**—*CINNAMOMUM CASSIA*, BLUME.—Principally used with other preparations to render them agreeable.
- Castor Beans.**—*RICINUS COMMUNIS*, WILLD.—Powerfully cathartic and often emetic.
Fluid extract seeds; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Castor Leaves.**—*RICINUS COMMUNIS*, WILLD.—Galactagogue.
Fluid extract leaves; 1 fluidrachm.
- Catechu.**—*ACACA CATECHU*, WILLD.—Gently tonic and powerfully astringent.
Fluid extract of the commercial extract of wood; 10 to 45 minims.
- Catnip.**—*NEPETA CATARIA*, LIN.—Stimulant and slightly tonic.
Fluid extract tops and leaves; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.
- Cedron Seed.** see page 6.
- Celandine, Garden.**—*CHELIDONIUM MAJUS*, LIN.—A drastic purgative.
Fluid extract herb and root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
German tincture, 8 to 60 minims.
- Celery Seed.**—*APIUM GRAVEOLENS*.—Used principally with other preparations to render them agreeable.
Fluid extract; 5 to 15 minims.
Solid extract; 1 to 3 grains.
- Centaury.**—*SABBATIA ANGULARIS*, PURSH.—A substitute for quinine in malarial diseases, especially remittents.
Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Cereus Grandiflorus**, see "Night Blooming Cereus," page 19.
- Cevadilla Seeds.**—*VERATRUM SABADILLA*, SCHLECHT.—A drastic and irritant cathartic, formerly used as a vermicide, and to destroy the vermin of the hair.

- Fluid extract seeds; 2 to 4 minimis.
- Chamomile, German.**—*MATRICARIA CHAMOMILLA*, LIN.—Tonic.
Fluid extract flowers; 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm.
German tincture; 12 to 30 minimis.
- Chamomile, Roman.**—*ANTHEMIS NOBILIS*, LIN.—Tonic.
Fluid extract flowers; 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm.
Solid extract; 4 to 15 grains.
- Chekan**, see page 6.
- Cherry.**—*PRUNUS SEROTINA*, EHRH.—Tonic.
Alcoholic fluid extract bark; 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm.
Detannated fluid extract bark; 30 to 60 minimis.
Fluid wild cherry bark for syrup; 30 to 60 minimis.
Fluid extract bark (U.S.P.); 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm.
Concentration, Prunin; 1 to 3 grains.
Fluid extract Cherry Compound; each pint represents: 8 ounces cherry, 3 ounces lettuce, 3 1-2 ounces horsehound, 1 ounce blood root, 1-2 ounce verat. viride; 1/4 to 1 fluidrachm.
- Cherry, Choke.**—*PRUNUS (CERASUS) VIRGINIANA*, LIN.—Not the *P. Virginiana* of the U.S.P.
Tonic, antispasmodic, mildly astringent, antiperiodic.
Concentration, Cerasin or Cerasein; 2 to 8 grains.
- Chestnut.**—*CASTANEA VESCA*, LIN.—Efficient in relieving the symptoms of whooping cough.
Fluid extract leaves (U.S.P.); 5 to 60 minimis.
- Chewstick**, see page 7.
- Chirata.**—*OPHELIA CHIRATA*, GRISEB.—A simple bitter tonic.
Fluid extract herb and root (U.S.P.); 15 to 30 minimis.
- Cinchona Calisaya.**—*CALISAYA BARK*.—Tonic, febrifuge and antiperiodic.
Fluid extract (U.S.P.); 1/2 to 1 fluidrachm.
Normal liquid; 15 to 60 minimis.
Solid extract (U.S.P., assayed), 5 to 25 grains.
Powdered extract (U.S.P., assayed), 5 to 25 grains.
Fluid extract Cinchona Aromatic; sixteen fluidounces, imperial, represent 18 oz. av. cinchona bark; 2 1/2 oz. sweet orange peel; 1 1/2 oz. each of cardamom seeds and cassia; and 1/2 oz. caraway seeds. Can be used wherever the fluid extract of the bark is indicated; 1/2 to 1 fluidrachm.
Fluid extract Cinchona Comp.; each pint represents 8 ounces cinchona bark (pale); 6 ounces bitter orange peel; and 1 1/2 ounces serpentaria; 1/2 to 1 fluidrachm.
- Cinchona Pale.**—*CINCHONA OFFICINALIS*, HOOK.
Fluid extract bark; 1/2 to 1 fluidrachm.
Solid extract, assayed; 5 to 25 grains.
- Cinchona Red.**—*CINCHONA SUCIRUBRA*, PAV.—Tonic, febrifuge and antiperiodic.
Fluid extract bark; 1/2 to 1 fluidrachm.
Normal liquid; 15 to 60 minimis.
Solid extract, assayed; 5 to 25 grains.
Fluid extract Cinchona Comp.; each pint represents 7 1/2 ounces red cinchona bark (true), 6 ounces bitter orange peel, and 1 1/2 ounces serpentaria; 1/2 to 1 fluidrachm.
- Cleavers.**—*GALIUM APARINE*, L.—Aperient, diuretic, alterative.
Fluid extract herb; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.
- Clover, Red.**—*TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE*, LIN.—Used in whooping-cough; as a wash for ill-conditioned ulcers, and in the treatment of scrofula.
Fluid extract blossoms; 1/2 to 2 fluidrachms.
Solid extract; 5 to 25 grains.
- Cloves.**—*CARYOPHYLLUS AROMATICUS*, LIN.—Primarily used with other preparations to render them agreeable.
- Coca**, see pages 7 and 10.
- Cocculus.**—*ANAMIRTA COCCULUS*, W. & ARN.—A parasiticide.
Fluid extract berries; 1 to 2 minimis, cautiously increased.
- Cocklebur**, see page 7.
- Coffee.**—*COFFEE ARABICA*, LIN.—For flavoring purposes in making syrup for soda water, etc.
Fluid extract roasted seeds; 1/2 to 1 fluidrachm.
- Coffee, Green Berry.**—*COFFEA ARABICA*, LIN.—Indicated where caffeine is commonly prescribed.
- Fluid extract unroasted coffee seeds; 3/2 to 1 1/2 fluidrachms.
- Colchicum.**—*COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE*, LIN.—Produces rapid waste of tissue, and promotes elimination of the products of tissue waste; chief use in gout.
Fluid extract corm (U.S.P.); 2 to 8 minimis.
Fluid extract seed (U.S.P.); 2 to 10 minimis.
Normal liquid corm ("root"); 2 to 8 minimis.
Normal liquid seed; 2 to 8 minimis.
Solid extract corm ("root") (U.S.P., assayed); 1/2 to 1 1/2 grains.
Powdered extract corm ("root,") acetic (assayed); 1/2 to 1 1/2 grains.
- Colocynth.**—*CITRULLUS COLOCYNTHIS*, SCHR.—A powerful drastic hydragogue cathartic.
Fluid extract dried fruit; 2 to 5 minimis.
Powdered extract (U.S.P.); 1 to 2 grains.
Powdered extract Colocynth Comp. (U.S.P.); 5 to 20 grains.
- Coltsfoot.**—*TUSSILAGO FARFARA*, LIN.—Demulcent and slightly tonic.
Fluid extract leaves; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.
- Columbo.**—*JATEORHEZA CALUMBA*, Miers.—A mild tonic without astringency.
Fluid extract root (U.S.P.); 10 to 30 minimis.
Solid extract; 1 to 4 grains.
Powdered extract; 1 to 4 grains.
- Comfrey.**—*SYMPHYTUM OFFICINALE*, LIN.—Demulcent, slightly astringent and tonic.
Fluid extract root; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.
- Condurango.**—*GONOLOBOUS CUNDURANGO*.—Tonic, emetic, diuretic, and deobstruent.
Fluid extract root; 80 to 60 minimis.
Powdered extract; 3 to 8 grains.
- Conium.**—*CONIUM MACULATUM*, LIN.—Anodyne, antispasmodic, anaphrodisiac and discutient.
Fluid extract leaves; 1 to 20 minimis.
Fluid extract fruit ("seed") (U.S.P.); 5 to 20 m'ns.
German tincture; 8 to 20 minimis.
Normal liquid fruit ("seed"); 5 to 20 minimis.
Solid extract leaves; 2 to 5 grains.
Solid extract fruit ("seed") (U.S.P.), assayed; 1 to 3 grains.
Powdered extract leaves; 2 to 5 grains.
- Coriander.**—*CORIANDRUM SATIVUM*.—Used principally with other preparations to render them agreeable.
- Corn Silk**, see page 8.
- Coto**, see "Paracoto," page 19.
- Cotton.**—*GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM*, BENTLEY.—Emmenagogue, oxytocic and abortive.
Fluid extract leaves; 1 to 4 fluidrachms.
Fluid extract of the fresh inner bark of the root; 1/2 to 2 fluidrachms.
Fluid extract bark of root (U.S.P.); 1/2 to 2 fluidrachms.
Solid extract bark of green root; 3 to 15 grains.
Solid extract root; 3 to 15 grains.
Concentration, Gossypin; 1 to 5 grains.
- Couch Grass.**—*TRITICUM REPENS*, LIN.
Fluid extract root (U.S.P.); 1 to 6 fluidrachms.
- Cramp Bark.**—*VIBURNUM OPULUS*, LIN.
Fluid extract bark; 1/2 to 1 fluidrachm.
Concentration, Viburnin; 1 to 3 grains.
- Cranesbill.**—*GERANIUM MACULATUM*, LIN.—A powerful astringent.
Fluid extract root; 1/2 to 1 fluidrachm.
Solid extract; 2 to 8 grains.
Concentration, Geranin; 1 to 4 grains.
- Crawley.**—*CORALLORHIZA ODONTORHIZA*, NUTT.—A prompt, powerful and certain diaphoretic, with sedative properties.
Fluid extract root; 15 to 30 minimis.
- Cubeb.**—*CUBEBA OFFICINALIS*, MIGUEL.—Gently stimulant, diuretic and expectorant.
Fluid extract unripe berries (U.S.P.); 10 to 30 minimis.
Solid extract; 2 to 8 grains.
- Cucumber Tree.**—*MAGNOLIA ACUMINATA*.—Used as a substitute for Chichona bark.
Fluid extract flowers; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.
- Culver's Root.**—*LEPTANDRA VIRGINICA*, NUTT.—Cholagogue, laxative and tonic.

Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Solid extract (U. S. P.); 8 to 10 grains.

Powdered extract; 8 to 10 grains.
Concentration, Leptandrin; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.

Damiana, see page 9.

Dandelion.—*TARAXACUM DENS-LEONIS*, DESP.—
Tonic, diuretic and laxative.

Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); 1 to 3 fluidrachms.

Solid extract; 10 to 30 grains.

Powdered extract; 10 to 30 grains.

Fluid extract Dandelion Compound; each pint
represents 13½ ounces dandelion, 2½ ounces
mandrake, 1½ ounces conium leaves; alterative
and cathartic; 1 to 2 drachms.

Fluid extract Dandelion and Senna; 16 fluidounces
imperial represent 8 ounces av. dandelion and
8 ounces av. senna; tonic and laxative, with
slight action on liver; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Deer Tongue.—*LATIARIS ODORATISSIMA*, WILD.—
Used principally on account of its flavor, which
resembles that of tonka bean.

Dita Bark, see page 9.

Dogwood.—*CORNUS FLORIDA*, LIN.—Tonic,
astringent and slightly stimulant.

Fluid extract bark (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Solid extract; 2 to 8 grains.

Concentration, Cornin; 2 to 4 grains.

Duboistia, see page 9.

Dwarf Elder.—*ARALIA HISPIDA*, MICHX.—A
valuable diuretic.

Fluid extract root; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Dumb Cane.—*CALADIUM SEGUINUM*.—Properties
similar to those of Indian turnip.

German tincture; 2 to 5 drops.

Elder Flowers.—*SAMBUCUS CANADENSIS*, LIN.—
Diaphoretic and gently stimulant.

Fluid extract flowers; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.

Solid extract; 4 to 20 grains.

Elecampane.—*INULA HELENIUM*, LIN.—Aro-
matic, stimulant, expectorant, emmenagogue,
and diaphoretic.

Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Concentration, Inulain or inulin; 2 to 5 grains.

Elephant's Foot, see page 10.

Ephedra Antisyphilitica, see page 10.

Ergot.—*CLAVICEPS PURPUREA*.—Uterine motor stim-
ulant; causes tonic contraction of involuntary
muscular fibre, and is thus hemostatic, through
action on capillaries. Used to aid parturition,
to control internal hemorrhages, wherever lo-
cated; to relieve local congestion, and to destroy
morbid growths. See page 38.

Fluid extract (U. S. P.); 5 to 60 minimis.

Fluid extract (Ethereal); 5 to 60 minimis.

Normal liquid (*Liquor Ergote Purificatus*); as a
hemostatic, 5 to 20 minimis; as an oxytocic, 15
to 60 minimis.

Solid extract (U. S. P.); 1 to 5 grains.

Eucalyptus, see page 11.

Euphorbia Pilulifera, see page 11.

European Elder Bark.—*SAMBUCUS NIGRA*,
LIN.—Alterative and cathartic.

Fluid extract; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Solid extract; 2 to 10 grains.

Evening Primrose, see page 11.

False Bittersweet.—*CELASTRUS SCANDENS*,
LIN.—Alterative, diaphoretic and diuretic, some
narcotic powers.

Fluid extract of the bark of root; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

False Gromwell.—*ONOSMODIUM VIRGINIANUM*,
DC.—Tonic and diuretic.

Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ fluidrachm.

False Unicorn.—*HELONIAS (CHAMELIRIUM)*
DIODICA.—Tonic, diuretic and febrifuge.

Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.

Concentration, Helonin; 2 to 4 grains.

Fluid extract Helonias Compound; recommended
to render parturition "safe and easy"; fourteen
fluidounces (imperial) represent 8 ozs. av. of
squaw vine, and 2 ozs. each of false unicorn,
cramp bark and blue cohosh; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Fennel Seed.—*FENICULUM VULGARE*, GAERT.—
Carmative and stimulant.

Fluid extract fruit; 10 to 30 minimis.

Fever Bush.—*BENZOIN ODORIFERUM*, NEES.—
Aromatic, stimulant and tonic.

Fluid extract bark; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Fluid extract berries; 20 to 60 minimis.

Feverfew.—*PYRETHRUM PARTHENIUM*, SMITH.—
Carmative, emmenagogue, and vermifuge,
stimulant and tonic.

Fluid extract herb; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Figwort.—*SCROPHULARIA NODOSA*, LIN.—Altera-
tive, diuretic and anodyne.

Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Fireweed.—*ERECTHITES HIERACIFOLIA*, RAF.—
Tonic and astringent.

Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Five Flowered Gentian.—*GENTIANA QUIN-
QUEFLORA*, LAM.—Of value in headache, liver
affections, jaundice, etc.

Fluid extract plant; 10 to 30 drops.

Flabane.—*ERIGERON CANADENSE*, LIN.—Slightly
tonic, with more active diuretic and astringent
properties.

Fluid extract leaves and tops; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Florida Allspice.—*CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS*,
LIN.—A pleasant aromatic stimulant.

Fluid extract; 10 to 30 drops.

Foxglove.—*DIGITALIS PURPUREA*, LIN.—A cardiac
tonic, diminishing the frequency and increasing
the force of the heart's contractions.

Fluid extract leaves (U. S. P.); 1 to 2 minimis.

German tincture; 8 to 25 minimis.

Normal liquid; 1 to 4 minimis.

Solid extract (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Fluid extract (strictly alcoholic); 1-6 to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain.

Powdered extract; $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Concentration, Digitalisin or digitalin, 1-16 to $\frac{1}{4}$
grain.

Fringe-tree.—*CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA*, LIN.—
Aperient, alterative and diuretic.

Fluid extract bark of root; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Solid extract; 3 to 12 grains.

Frostwort.—*HELLANTHEMUM CANADENSE*, MX.—
Astringent, tonic, alterative.

Fluid extract herb; 5 to 20 minimis.

Galls.—*QUERCUS INFECTORIA*, OLIV.—Powerfully
astringent.

Fluid extract morbid excrescences formed upon
Quercus infectoria; 10 to 30 minimis.

Garlic.—*ALLIUM SATIVUM*, LIN.—A general stimu-
lant.

Fluid extract bulbs; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.

Garrya Leaves, see page 12.

Gelsemium.—*GELSEMIUM SEMPERVIRENS*, AIT.—
Employed as an arterial sedative and febrifuge
in sthenic fevers.

Fluid extract dry root (U. S. P.); 1 to 10 minimis.

Fluid extract green root; 1 to 15 minimis.

Normal liquid; 1 to 10 minimis.

Solid extract (assayed); 1-5 to 2 grains.

Concentration, Gelsemerin or gelsemin; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1
grain.

Gentian.—*GENTIANA LUTEA*, LIN.—Tonic.

Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); 10 to 40 minimis.

Solid extract (U. S. P.); 8 to 10 grains.

Powdered extract; 8 to 10 grains.

Fluid extract Gentian Compound; 14 fluidounces
imp. represent 8 ounces gentian; 4 ounces orange
peel; 2 ounces cardamom seeds; an elegant
bitter, much used in dyspepsia; 10 to 60 minimis.

Ginger.—*ZINGIBER OFFICINALE*, ROSC.—A grate-
fully stimulant and carminative.

Fluid extract rhizome (U. S. P.); 5 to 20 minimis.

Fluid Ginger Soluble; 10 to 40 minimis.

Ginger, Mexican, see page 18.

Golden-rod.—*SOLIDAGO ODORA*, AIT.—Aromatic.

gently stimulant and carminative.

Fluid extract leaves; 1 to 2 fluidrachms

Golden-seal.—*HYDRASTIS CANADENSIS*, LIN.—A
powerful tonic, exerting an especial influence
upon the mucous surfaces and tissues with which
it comes in contact.

Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); 10 to 30 minimis.

Fluid extract (without alcohol); 10 to 30 minimis.

Fluid golden-seal, colorless, 10 to 60 minimis.

Solid extract, 2 to 10 grains.

Powdered extract, 2 to 10 grains.

- Concentration, Hydrastin; 1 to 3 grains.
Yellow alkaloid, berberine; hydrochlorate; 1 to 3 grs.
" " " phosphate; 1 to 3 grs.
" " " sulphate; 1 to 3 grains.
- Gold-thread.** — *COPTIS TRIFOLIA*, SALISB. — A pure, bitter tonic, without astringency.
Fluid extract root and leaves; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Gravel-plant.** — *EPIGAEA REPENS*, LIN. — Diuretic and astringent.
Fluid extract leaves; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Great Laurel.** — *RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM*, LIN. — Recommended in obstinate coughs.
Fluid extract leaves; 5 to 15 minimis.
- Green-dragon.** — *ARUM (ARISEEMA) DRACONTIUM*, SCHOTT. — Expectorant and diaphoretic.
Fluid extract corm, 1 to 10 minimis.
- Green Osier.** — *CORNUS CIRCINATA*, L'HER. — Astringent, tonic, febrifuge.
Fluid extract bark; 20 to 60 minimis.
- Grindelia Robusta**, see page 12.
Grindelia Squarrosa, see page 13.
Guaco, see page 18.
Guaiac, — *GUAIACUM OFFICINALE*, LIN. — Alterative, stimulant, diaphoretic, anti-rheumatic and anti-syphilitic.
Fluid extract wood; 10 to 20 minimis.
Powdered extract; 2 to 10 grains.
- Guarana**, see page 13.
- Hair-cap Moss.** — *POLYTRICHUM JUNIPERINUM*, LIN. — A powerful diuretic.
Fluid extract whole plant; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.
- Hardhack.** — *SPIREA TOMENTOSA*, LIN. — Astringent and tonic.
Fluid extract herb; 1 to 2 fluidrachm.
- Hellanthella**, see page 14.
- Hemlock Spruce.** — *ABIES CANADENSIS*, MICH-AUX. — Astringent and tonic.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Henbane.** — *HYOSCYAMUS NIGER*, LIN. — Deliriant narcotic, anodyne, anti-spasmodic and hypnotic.
Fluid extract of the leaves; 5 to 10 minimis.
German tincture; 8 to 20 minimis.
Normal liquid; 4 to 10 minimis.
Solid extract, U.S.P. (assayed); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.
Powdered extract (assayed); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.
Concentration, Hyonigrin or hyoscyamin; 1-16 to 1-2 grain.
- Hoang-Nan**, see page 14.
- Hops.** — *HUMULUS LUPULUS*, LIN. — Tonic and hypnotic.
Fluid extract strobiles; 15 to 60 minimis.
Solid extract; 1 to 10 grains.
Powdered extract; 1 to 10 grains.
Concentration, Lupulin U.S.P. or Humulin; 3 to 10 grains.
- Horehound.** — *MARRUBIUM VULGARE*, LIN. — A bitter tonic, laxative when given in large doses.
Fluid extract plant; 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm.
Solid extract; 5 to 15 grains.
Fluid extract Horehound Compound; demulcent, and expectorant; each pint contains: 8 ozs. horehound, 4 ozs. comfrey, 2 ozs. seneka, 2 ozs. wild cherry; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Horse-chestnut.** — *ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM*, LIN. — Tonic, astringent, febrifuge, narcotic and antiseptic.
Fluid extract bark; 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms.
Fluid extract fruit; 5 to 15 minimis.
- Horse-Radish.** — *COCHLEARIA ARMORACIA*, LIN. — Stimulant, diuretic, anti-scorbutic and rubefacient.
Fluid extract fresh root; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.
- Hound's Tongue.** — *CYNOGLOSSUM OFFICINALE*, LIN. — Anodyne, demulcent and astringent.
Fluid extract leaves and root; 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm.
- Hydrangea.** — *HYDRANGEA ARBORESCENS*, LIN. — A remedy for the removal of gravelly deposits in the bladder, etc.
Fluid extract root; 10 to 30 minimis.
- Hyssope.** — *HYSSOPUS OFFICINALIS*, LIN. — Stimulant, aromatic, carminative and tonic.
Fluid extract tops and leaves; 1 to 2 drachms.
- Ignatia Bean.** — *STRYCHNOS IGNATII*, BERG. — Properties similar to those of *Nux Vomica*.
Fluid extract seeds; 1 to 10 minimis.
- Solid extract (assayed); 1-6 to 1 grain.
Powdered extract (assayed); 1-6 to 1 grain.
- Indian Black-root.** — *PTEROCAUSTRUM PYNCHOTACHY*, M. ELL. — Alterative.
Fluid extract root, 15 to 30 minimis.
- Indian Hemp, white.** — *ASCLEPIAS INCARNATA*, LIN. — Antihelmintic.
Fluid extract root; 10 to 40 drops.
Solid extract; 2 to 8 grains.
- Indian Physic.** — *GILLELLIA TRIFOLIATA*, MENCH. — A mild and efficient emetic and cathartic.
Fluid extract bark of root; 10 to 40 minimis.
- Indian Turnip.** — *ARUM (ARISEEMA) TRIPHYSIUM*, LINN. — Acrid, expectorant and diaphoretic.
Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Ipecac.** — *CEPHALIS IPECAUANHA*, RICH. — Emetic in large doses, in small doses, expectorant and diaphoretic and, in minute doses, tonic and stimulant.
Fluid extract root, U. S. P.; as an emetic, 25 minimis; as a diaphoretic, 1 to 3 minimis; as an expectorant, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 minim.
Normal liquid; expectorant, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 minimis; emetic, 15 to 30 minimis.
Solid extract (assayed); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain.
Powdered extract (assayed); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain.
- Fluid extract Ipecac and Seneka; emetic in large doses; in small doses, a stimulating expectorant and diaphoretic; each pint represents 8 ounces ipecac, 8 ounces seneka; 5 to 20 minimis.
- Iron Wood.** — *OSTRYVA VIRGINICA*, WILLD. — Tonic, anti-periodic, alterative.
Fluid extract heart wood; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Jaborandi**, see page 14.
- Jalap.** — *EXOGONIUM PURGA*, BENTH. — A drastic hydragogue cathartic.
Fluid extract root; laxative, 2 to 10 minimis; cathartic, 10 to 25 minimis.
Solid extract; 1 to 5 grains.
Powdered extract; 1 to 5 grains.
- Concentration, Jalapin; 1 to 2 grains.
- Jamaica Dogwood**, see page 14.
- Jamaica Pimento Leaves**, see page 15.
- Jambu Assu**, see page 15.
- Jersey Tea.** — *CRANTHUS AMERICANUS*, LIN. — Astringent, expectorant, sedative, anti-spasmodic, and anti-syphilitic.
Fluid extract root; 10 to 30 minimis.
- Johnswort.** — *HYPERICUM PERFORATUM*, LIN. — Reputed diuretic, astringent and sedative.
Fluid extract flowering tops; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Judas Tree**, see page 15.
- Juniper Berries.** — *JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS*, LIN. — Diuretic and gently stimulant.
Fluid extract fruit; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.
Solid extract; 10 to 25 grains.
- Kamala**, see page 15.
- Kava Kava**, see page 16.
- Kino.** — *PTEROCARPUS MARSUPIUM*, DEC. — An energetic astringent.
Fluid; 10 to 50 minimis.
- Kola Nuts**, see page 16.
- Koosso**, see page 16.
- Labrador Tea.** — *LEDUM LATIFOLIUM*. — Demulcent, expectorant and tonic.
Fluid extract leaves; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.
- Lactucarium.** — *LACTUCA VIROSA*, LIN. — Reputed hypnotic and anodyne.
Fluid extract impregnated juice (U. S. P.); 4 to 16 minimis.
- Ladies' Bed-Straw.** — *GALIUM VERUM*, LIN. — Refrigerant and diuretic.
Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Ladies' Slipper.** — *CYPRIPEDIUM PUBESCENTS*, WILDE. — Tonic, stimulant, diaphoretic and anti-spasmodic.
Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Solid extract; 3 to 10 grains.
Concentration, Cypripedin; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 grains.
- Large Flowering Spurge.** — *EUPHORBIA COROLLATA*, LIN. — Emetic, diaphoretic, expectorant and epispastic.
Fluid extract root; as emetic, 20 minimis; as cathartic, 10 minimis; as diaphoretic, 5 minimis.
- Larkspur.** — *DELphinium CONSOLIDA*, LIN. — In

minute doses, reputed diuretic, emmenagogue and anti-spasmodic.

Fluid extract seed; 1 minim or less, gradually increased.

Lavender Compound.—Each pint contains $\frac{1}{2}$ fluidounces oil lavender, 1 fluidrachm oil rosemary, and the soluble constituents of $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce av. cinnamon, $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce cloves, $\frac{1}{8}$ ounces nutmeg, $\frac{1}{8}$ ounce red saunders. Stimulant and carminative.

Fluid lavender compound; 8 to 15 minims.

Lemon Peel.—*CITRUS LIMONUM*, LIN.—Used principally in combination with other preparations to render them palatable.

Lettuce.—*LACTUCA VIROSA*, LIN.—Mildly soporific. Fluid extract herb; 20 to 60 minims.

German tincture; 2 to 10 minims.

Solid extract; 4 to 12 grains.

Powdered extract; 4 to 12 grains.

Licorice.—*GLYCERIRHIZA GLABRA*, LIN.—Licorice root is emollient, demulcent and nutritive.

Fluid extract root (U.S.P.); 1 to 5 fluidrachms.

Fluid extract Liquorice for Quinine mixtures; identical in strength with the official preparation, but free from the bitter extractive which the latter contains; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.

Life Everlasting.—*GNAPHALIUM POLYCEPHALUM*, LIN.—Tonic, mildly astringent, anodyne.

Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Life Root.—*SENECIO AUREUS*, LIN.—Diuretic, expectorant, diaforetic and tonic.

Fluid extract plant; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Solid extract; 3 to 10 grains.

Concentration, Senechin; 1 to 3 grains.

Lily of the Valley, see "Convallaria majalis," page 8.

Lippia Mexicana, see page 16.

Liverwort.—*HEPATICIA TRILOBA*, CHAIX.—Astringent.

Fluid extract plant; 2 to 3 fluidrachms.

Lobelia.—*LOBELIA INFLATA*, LIN.—Emetic, occasionally cathartic, in small doses diaphoretic and expectorant.

Fluid extract herb, (U.S.P.); as an expectorant, 3 to 30 minims; as an emetic, 10 minims to 1 fluidrachm.

Fluid extract seed; expectorant, 1 to 10 minims; emetic, 10 minims to 1 fluidrachm.

Fluid extract Lobelia Comp.; 8 ozs. av. lobelia herb, and 4 ozs. each of blood root and skunk cabbage; as an expectorant, 3 to 30 minims; as an emetic, 20 to 60 minims.

Solid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.

Powdered extract; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.

Concentration, Lobelin; as an emetic, 1 to 5 grains; as an expectorant, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain.

Logwood.—*HÆMATOXYLON CAMPECHIANUM*, LIN.—Tonic and astringent.

Fluid extract inner wood; 10 to 60 minims.

Lovage.—*LEVISTICUM OFFICINALE*, KOCH.—A stimulant aromatic.

Fluid extract root; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Lungwort.—*PULMONARIA OFFICINALIS*, LIN.—Demulcent.

Fluid extract leaves; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Lupulin.—*HUMULUS LUPULUS*, LIN.—Tonic and hypnotic; said to be slightly anthelmintic, anti-lithic, antiperiodic and diuretic.

Fluid extract (U.S.P.); 10 to 15 minims.

Fluid extract Lupulin Comp.; tonic, anti-spasmodic, nervine and hypnotic; each pint represents $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz. scullcap, $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz. lettuce, $5\frac{1}{2}$ oz. lupulin; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Mace.—*MYRISTICA FRAGRANS*, HOUT.—Used principally in combination with other preparations to render them agreeable.

Magnolia.—*MAGNOLIA GLAUCA*, LIN.—Aromatic bitter tonic, possessing antiperiodic properties.

Fluid extract bark; 30 to 60 minims.

See also "Cucumber Flowers."

Male-Fern.—*ASPIDIUM FILIX MAS*, SWZ.—Tonic astringent and anthelmintic.

Fluid extract root; 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms.

Solid extract; 20 to 60 grains.

Manaca, see page 17.

Mandrake.—*PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM*, LIN.—

Actively cathartic.

Fluid extract rhizome, U.S.P.; 5 to 30 minims.

Normal liquid; 2 to 30 minims.

Solid extract, U.S.P.; 1 to 5 grains.

Powdered extract; 1 to 5 grains.

Concentration, Podophyllin (resin U.S.P.); laxative, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ grain; purgative, $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain.

Podophyllin (Pharm. Germ.); dose, same as U.S.P.

Fluid extract Mandrake Compound; cathartic and laxative; 8 oz. mandrake, 4 oz. culver's root, 4 oz. senna, 2 oz. jalap; as a laxative, 1 fluidrachm; as a cathartic, 1 to 3 fluidrachms.

Mango, see "Mangosteen," page 17.

Manzanita, see page 17.

Marsh Mallow.—*ALTHEA OFFICINALIS*, LIN.—

Demulcent and diuretic.

Fluid extract root; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Marsh Rosemary.—*STATICE CAROLINIANA*, WALT.—A strong astringent.

Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Mary Thistle.—*SILYBUM MARIANUM*, GAERT.

German tincture; 15 to 60 drops.

Masterwort.—*HERACLEUM LANATUM*, MX.—Stimulant, anti-spasmodic and carminative.

Fluid extract root; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Matio.—*ARTANTHE ELONGATA*, MIGUEL.—Aromatic tonic and stimulant.

Fluid extract leaves, U.S.P.; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Mercury Weed, see page 18.

Mezereon.—*DAPHNE MEZEREUM*, LIN.—Externally vesicant; internally a stimulant.

Fluid extract bark; 1 to 10 minims.

Solid extract, U.S.P.; for external use.

Mistletoe, see page 18.

Motherwort.—*LEONURUS CARDIACA*, LIN.—Emmenagogue, nervine and antispasmodic.

Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.

Mountain Mint.—*PYGNANTHEMUM MONTANUM*, MX.—Stimulant, carminative and tonic.

Fluid extract leaves; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Mugwort.—*ARTEMISIA VULGARIS*, LIN.—Similar in properties to Wormwood.

Fluid extract tops and leaves; 20 to 60 minims.

Mullein.—*VERBASCUM THAPSUS*, LIN.—Demulcent, diuretic, anodyne and anti-spasmodic.

Fluid extract leaves and flowers; 1 to 4 fluidrachms.

Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.

Musk Root, see page 18.

Myrrh.—*BALSAMODENDRON MYRRHA*, NEES.—A stimulating tonic.

Fluid extract; 10 to 30 drops.

Nettle Root.—*URTICA DIOICA*, LIN.—Astringent, tonic and diuretic.

Fluid extract root; 20 to 40 minims.

Nutmegs.—*MYRISTICA FRAGRANS*, HOUT.—Used principally in combination with other preparations to render them agreeable.

Nux Vomica.—*STRYCHNOS NUX VOMICA*, LIN.—Tonic.

Fluid extract seeds (U.S.P.); 1 to 10 minims.

Normal liquids; 1 to 10 minims.

Solid extract, U.S.P. (assayed); 1-10 to 1 grain.

Powdered extract (assayed); 1-10 to 1 grain.

Opium, see "Opium Preparations," page 40.

Orange Peel, Bitter.—*CITRUS VULGARIS*, RISSO.

A mild tonic, carminative and stomachic.

Fluid extract peel (U.S.P.); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Orange Peel, Sweet.—*CITRUS AURANTIUM*, RISSO.—Aromatic, tonic.

Fluid extract peel; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Fluid extract Orange Compound; 12 oz. sweet orange peel, $\frac{3}{8}$ oz. each mace, cloves, cinnamon, caraway and anise, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ortis, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz. tonka; principally used with other preparations to render them agreeable.

Orris Root.—*IRIS FLORENTINA*.—Used for flavoring.

Pansy.—*VIOLA TRICOLOR*, LIN.—Mucilaginous, emollient and slightly laxative.

Fluid extract herb; 1 to 4 fluidrachms.

Papaw.—*ASIMINA TRILoba*, DUNAL.—Emetic.

Fluid extract seed; 10 to 30 minims.

Paraguay Tea, see page 19.

Parreira Brava.—*CHONDODENDRON TOMENTOSUM*.

- RUIZ & PAV.**—Tonic, slightly aperient, and diuretic.
Fluid extract root, U.S.P.; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.
- Parsley Root.**—*PETROSELINUM SATIVUM*, HOFM.—Aperient and diuretic.
Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Fluid extract seed; 5 to 15 minimis.
- Peach Leaves.**—*PERSICA VULGARIS*, D.C.—Sedative, mildly laxative, diuretic and anthelmintic.
Fluid extract leaves; 10 to 25 minimis.
- Pellitory.**—*ANACYCLUS PYRETHRUM*, DEC.—A powerful irritant; excellent for toothache.
Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm, to be held in the mouth, but not swallowed.
- Pennyroyal.**—*HEDEOMA PULEGIODIES*, PERS.—Stimulant, diaphoretic and emmenagogue.
Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.
- Peppermint.**—*MENTHA PIPERITA*, LIN.—Diffusible stimulant, and antispasmodic.
Fluid extract herb; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.
- Persimmon.**—*DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA*, LIN.—Astringent; employed in diarrhoea, dysentery and uterine hemorrhage; as a gargle in ulcerated sore throat and as a wash in stomatitis.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Fluid extract green fruit; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Pichi,** see page 19.
- Pink Root.**—*SPIGELIA MARILANDICA*, LIN.—A powerful anthelmintic.
Fluid extract root U.S. P.; adults, 1 to 2 fluidrachms; children, 10 to 20 minimis.
Fluid extract Pink-root Comp.; 16 fluidounces represent 7 ounces av. each of pink root and senna, and 1 ounce each of savin and manna; 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm.
Fluid extract Pink Root and Senna; 1-2 to 2 fluidrachms.
- Pipsissewa.**—*CHIMAPHILA UMBELLATA*, NUTT.—Astringent, alterative, tonic and diuretic.
Fluid extract plant (U.S. P.); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Solid extract; 3 to 10 grains.
Concentration, Chimaphilin; 1 to 4 grains.
- Pitcher Plant.**—*SARRACENIA PURPUREA*, LIN.—A stimulating diuretic and tonic.
Fluid extract rhizome; 15 to 30 minimis.
- Plantain.**—*PLANTAGO MAJOR*, LIN.—Alterative, diuretic and hemostatic.
Fluid extract leaves and root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Pleurisy Root.**—*ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA*, LIN.—Diaphoretic, antispasmodic, tonic, diuretic and carminative.
Fluid extract root; 20 to 60 minimis.
Concentration, Asclepidin; 1 to 5 grains.
- Poison Oak.**—*RHUS TOXICODENDRON*, LIN.—Stimulant and narcotic.
Fluid extract leaves; 3 to 30 minimis.
German tincture; 2 to 10 drops.
Powdered extract; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 grains.
- Poke.**—*PHYTOLACCA DECANDRA*, LIN.—Emetic, cathartic, alterative, and somewhat narcotic.
Fluid extract fruit; 10 drops to a fluidrachm according to the effect desired.
Fluid extract root; 3 to 30 minimis.
Solid extract; 2 to 5 grains.
Concentration, Phytolaccin; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 grains.
- Pomegranate.**—*PUNICA GRANATUM*, LIN.—Remedy for tape-worm.
Fluid extract bark of root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.
- Poppy Heads.**—*PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM*, LIN.—Anodyne, calms irritation and produces sleep.
Fluid extract capsules; 10 to 40 minimis.
Solid extract; 2 to 5 grains.
- Prickly Ash.**—*XANTHOXYLUM AMERICANUM*, MILL.—Stimulant, tonic, alterative, sialagogue, carminative, emmenagogue, and lactagogue.
Fluid extract bark U.S. P.; 10 to 40 minimis.
Fluid extract berries; 5 to 10 minimis.
Solid extract bark; 3 to 10 grains.
Concentration, Xanthoxylin; 1 to 4 grains.
- Pride of China.**—*MELIA AZEDARACH*, LIN.—Cathartic and emetic narcotic; anthelmintic.
Fluid extract bark of root; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Pulsatilla,** see page 19.
- Pumpkin Seed.**—*CUCURBITA PEPO*, LIN.—A specific for tape-worm.
- Fluid extract seeds; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidounces.
Solid extract; 15 to 60 grains.
- Purslane.**—*PORTULACA OLERACEA*, LIN.—Refrigerant and diuretic.
Fluid extract herb; 1 to 3 fluidrachms.
- Quassia.**—*PICRINA EXCELSA*, LINDL.—A purely bitter tonic.
Fluid extract wood, U. S. P.; 5 to 15 minimis.
Solid extract, U. S. P.; 1 to 5 grains.
Powdered extract; 1 to 5 grains.
- Quebracho,** see page 20.
- Queen of the Meadow.**—*EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM*, L.—Diuretic, tonic, somewhat stimulant and astringent.
Fluid extract fresh root; 30 to 60 minimis.
Solid extract; 8 to 10 grains.
Concentration, Eupurpurin; 1 to 4 grains.
- Quinine Flower,** see page 20.
- Haspberry, Red.**—*RUBUS STRIGOSUS*, Mx.—Useful in diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera infantum, etc.; also as an injection in gonorrhoea, gleet, etc.
Fluid extract leaves; 20 to 40 minimis.
Solid extract; 8 to 8 grains.
- Red Baneberry.**—*ACTEA RUBRA*.—A violent purgative; use with caution.
Fluid extract root; 5 to 20 minimis.
- Red Oster.**—*CORNUS SERICEA*, L'HER.—Tonic and astringent.
Fluid extract bark; 30 to 60 minimis.
- Rhatany.**—*KRAMERIA TRIANDRA*, RUIZ & PAVON.—A powerful astringent.
Fluid extract root, (U. S. P.); 15 to 30 minimis.
Solid extract (U. S. P.); 5 to 20 grains.
Powdered extract; 5 to 20 grains.
- Rhubarb.**—*RHEUM OFFICINALE*, BAILLON.—Cathartic, tonic and astringent.
Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); 5 to 30 minimis.
Fluid Rhubarb Aromatic; 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. rhubarb, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. cinnamon, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. cloves, 2-3 oz. nutmeg; 10 to 60 minimis.
Fluid extract Rhubarb Comp. with Potassa; 8 oz. rhubarb, 4 oz. golden-seal, 4 oz. cassia, 30 m. oil peppermint, 1 oz. potassium carbonate; 15 to 60 minimis.
Fluid extract Rhubarb and Senna; 8 oz. rhubarb, 8 oz. senna; 15 to 60 minimis.
Fluid Rhubarb, sweet; 5 oz. av. rhubarb, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. av. licorice root, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. anise seed, 5-8 oz. av. cardamom seed; $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ fluidrachms.
Normal liquid; laxative; 5 to 10 minimis; cathartic. 15 to 25 minimis.
Solid extract (U. S. P.); 2 to 20 grains.
Solid extract rhubarb comp.; 3 to 10 grains.
Powdered extract; 2 to 20 grains.
Concentration, Rhein; 1 to 10 grains.
- Rhus Aromatica,** see page 21.
- Rosin Weed.**—*SILPHIUM LACINIATUM*, L.—Tonic, diaphoretic, alterative and emetic.
Fluid extract plant; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Rue.**—*RUTA GRAVEOLENS*, LIN.—A powerful emmenagogue; a vermifuge.
Fluid extract leaves; 10 to 30 minimis.
Solid extract; 2 to 5 grains.
- Sabbatia Campestris,** see page 21.
- Saffron, American.**—*CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS*, LIN.—Diaphoretic and laxative.
Fluid extract florets; 5 to 20 minimis;
- Sage.**—*SALVIA OFFICINALIS*, LIN.—Tonic, astringent, and diaphoretic.
Fluid extract tops and leaves; 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm.
- Sandal Wood,** see page 21.
- Sarsaparilla.**—*SMILAX OFFICINALIS*.—Alterative in syphilitic and chronic serofulous affections and in certain cutaneous diseases.
Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); 30 to 60 minimis.
Fluid extract Sarsaparilla Comp., U. S. P., 1880; 12 oz. sarsaparilla, 2 oz. licorice root, 1-2 oz. sassafras, 1-2 oz. mezereon; 1 fluidrachm.
Fluid extract Sarsaparilla Comp. for syrup; 30 to 60 minimis.
Fluid extract Sarsaparilla and Dandelion; 8 oz. sarsaparilla, 8 oz. dandelion; 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm.
Solid extract; 4 to 10 grains.
Solid extract Sarsaparilla Comp.; 4 to 10 grains.
Powdered extract; 4 to 10 grains.

Sarsaparilla, Para.—*Smilax papyracea*, Poir.
—Properties same as smilax officinalis.

Fluid extract root; 30 to 60 minimis.

Sassafras Bark.—*Sassafras officinale*, Nees.
—Aromatic, stimulant, alterative, diaphoretic and diuretic.

Fluid extract bark of root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Sassy Bark, see page 21.

Savin.—*Juniperus Sabina*, Lin.—Emmenagogue, diuretic, diaphoretic and antihelmintic.

Fluid extract leaves (U. S. P.); 5 to 20 minimis.

Solid extract; 1 to 4 grains.

Saw Palmetto, see page 22.

Saxifrage.—*Pimpinella saxifraga*, Lin.—Diuretic, diaphoretic and stomachic.

Fluid extract root; 15 to 30 minimis.

Scouring Rush.—*Equisetum Hyemale*, Lin.—Diuretic and astringent.

Fluid extract plant; 20 to 60 minimis.

Sculleps.—*Scutellaria lateriflora*, Lin.—Tonic, nervine, and anti-spasmodic.

Fluid extract herb (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Fluid extract Sculleps Comp.; each pint contains 5½ ozs. sculleps, 5½ ozs. ladies' slipper, 2½ ozs. hops, 2½ ozs. lettuce; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Solid extract, 4 to 15 grains.

Powdered extract; 4 to 15 grains.

Concentration, Scutellarin; 1 to 3 grains.

Seneca.—*Polygonia Seneca*, Lin.—A stimulating expectorant and diuretic, and in large doses emetic and cathartic.

Fluid extract root; 10 to 20 minimis.

Senna.—*Cassia Acutipolia*, Delile.—A prompt, efficient and safe cathartic.

Fluid extract leaves (U. S. P.); 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Fluid extract leaves, non-alcoholic; 1 to 4 fluidrachms.

Fluid extract Senna Compound; 7 ozs. senna, 7 ozs. jalap, 2 ozs. coriander; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Fluid extract Senna and Jalap; 8 ozs. senna, 8 ozs. jalap; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.

Solid extract; 10 to 25 grains.

Powdered extract; 10 to 25 grains.

Serpentaria.—*Aristolochia serpentaria*, Lin.—A stimulant tonic.

Fluid extract rhizome and roots; 15 to 30 minimis.

Sheep Laurel.—*Kalmia latifolia*, Lin.—Antisyphilitic, cardiac, sedative, astringent.

Fluid extract leaves; 10 to 30 minimis.

Sheep Sorrel.—*Rumex acetosella*, Lin.—Refrigerant and diuretic.

Fluid extract leaves; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Solid extract; 8 to 10 grains.

Shell Bark Hickory.—*Carya alba*, Nutt.—Tonic and anti-intermittent.

Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Shepherd's Purse, see page 22.

Sierra Salvia, see page 22.

Silk-weed.—*Asclepias cornuta*, Decaisne.—Tonic, diuretic, alterative, emmenagogue, purgative and emetic.

Fluid extract root; 10 to 60 minimis.

Simaruba Bark.—*Simaruba officinalis*, D. C.—A simple bitter.

Fluid extract bark of root; 10 to 30 minimis.

Skunk Cabbage.—*Symplocarpus fetidus*, Salis.—Stimulant, antispasmodic and narcotic.

Fluid extract root; 10 to 40 minimis.

Soap-tree Bark.—*Quillaya saponaria*, Mo-Lina.—Used externally as a cleansing agent.

Soapwort.—*Saponaria officinalis*, Lin.—Alterative.

Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Solomon's Seal.—*Polygonatum officinale*, Allioni.—Tonic, mucilaginous and mildly astringent.

Fluid extract root; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Sourwood Leaves, see page 22.

Southernwood.—*Artemisia abrotanum*, Lin.—Anthelmintic, tonic and narcotic.

Fluid extract herb; 10 to 20 minimis.

Spanish Needles.—*Bidens bipinnata*, Linn.—Emmenagogue.

Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Spearmint.—*Mentha viridis*, Lin.—Aromatic stimulant, anti-spasmodic and carminative.

Fluid extract herb; 1 to 3 fluidrachms.

Spicewood Berries Compound; each 15½ fluidounces imp. represent 13 ozs. av. mugwort, 1 oz. orange peel, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. spicewood berries and 1 oz. licorice root. Tonic and alterative.

Fluid extract; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Spike-nard.—*Aralia racemosa*, Lin.—Stimulant, diaphoretic and alterative.

Fluid extract root; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Spiny Clotbur.—*Xanthium spinosum*, Lin.—Said to be a specific for hydrocephalus.

Fluid extract herb; 10 to 20 minimis.

Squaw-vine.—*Mitchella repens*, Lin.—Diuretic and astringent.

Fluid extract vine; 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm.

Fluid extract Squaw-vine Comp.; 14 fluidounces imp. represent 8 ozs. av. squaw vine, and 2 ozs. each of cramp bark, blue cohosh and false unicorn; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Squill.—*Scilla maritima*, Lin.—Expectorant and diuretic.

Fluid extract bulb; 1 to 10 minimis.

Fluid extract Squill Comp.; each pint contains 8 ozs. each of squill and seneka; 5 to 20 minimis.

Stavesacre Seed.—*Delphinium staphisagria*, Lin.—Emetic, cathartic, narcotic, parasiticide.

Fluid extract seeds; 1 to 2 minimis.

Stillingia.—*Stillingia sylvatica*, Lin.—Alternative, anti-syphilitic.

Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Solid extract; 2 to 5 grains.

Powdered extract; 2 to 5 grains.

Concentration, Stillingin; 1 to 3 grains.

Fluid extract Stillingia Compound; 16 fluidounces imp. represent 4 ozs. stillingia, 4 ozs. turkey corn, 2 ozs. prince's pine, 2 ozs. blue flag, 2 ozs. elder flowers, 1 oz. prickly ash berries, 1 oz. coriander seed; 30 to 60 minimis in sugar water.

Stone Root.—*Collinsonia canadensis*, Lin.—Stimulant, irritant and in the recent state emetic.

Fluid extract root; 1-2 to 1 fluidrachm.

Solid extract; 2 to 5 grains.

Concentration, Collinsonin; 1 to 4 grains.

Stramonium.—*Datura stramonium*, Lin.—A powerful narcotic.

Fluid extract leaves; 1 to 5 minimis.

Fluid extract seed (U. S. P.); 1 to 4 minimis.

German tincture; 5 to 15 minimis.

Normal liquid leaves; 1 to 4 minimis.

Normal liquid seed; 1 to 4 minimis.

Solid extract leaves (assayed); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain.

Solid ext. seed (U. S. P., assayed); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2-3 grain.

Powdered extract leaves (assayed); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 grain.

Stylosanthes, see page 22.

Sumach.—*Rhus glabra*, Lin.—Tonic, astringent and antiseptic.

Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.

Concentration, Rhusin; 1 to 2 grains.

Sumach Berries.—*Rhus glabra*, Lin.—Diuretic and refrigerant.

Fluid extract fruit (U. S. P.); 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Summer-savory.—*Satureja hortensis*, Linn.—Stimulant, carminative and emmenagogue.

Fluid extract leaves; 1 to 4 fluidrachms.

Sundew, see page 22.

Sunflower Seed.—*Helianthus annuus*, Lin.—Diuretic and expectorant.

Fluid extract seed; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Sweet Cicely.—*Osmorrhiza longistylis*, D. C.—Aromatic, stomachic, carminative and expectorant.

Fluid extract root; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.

Sweet Fern.—*Comptonia asplenifolia*, Ait.—Astringent, carminative and alterative.

Fluid extract leaves and tops; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.

Sweet Flag.—*Acorus calamus*, Lin.—Carminative, slightly tonic and excitant.

Fluid extract rhizome; 5 to 40 minimis.

Sweet Gale.—*Myrica Gale*, Lin.—Astringent and stimulant.

Fluid extract bark; 15 to 30 minimis.

- Sweet Gum.**—*Liquidambar Styaciflua*, LINN.
—Used in diarrhoea and dysentery.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Tag Alder.**—*Alnus Serulata*, ALT.—Emetic, astringent and alterative.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Concentration, Alnuin; 1 to 8 grains.
- Tamarac.**—*Larix Americana*, MICH.—Astringent and gently stimulant, acting especially on mucous membranes.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.
- Tansy.**—*Tanacetum Vulgare*, LIN.—Tonic, emmenagogue, anthelmintic, and diaphoretic.
Fluid extract leaves and tops; 20 to 60 minimis.
- Tea.**—*Camellia Thea*, LIN.—A sustaining and restorative agent.
Fluid extract leaves; 20 to 60 minimis.
Solid extract; 5 to 10 grains.
- Thapsia Garganica**, see page 23.
- Thimbleweed.**—*Rudbeckia Lacinata*, LIN.—Diuretic, tonic and balsamic.
Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Thyme.**—*Thymus Vulgaris*, LIN.—Tonic, emmenagogue, and antispasmodic.
Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Tobacco.**—*Nicotiana Tabacum*, LIN.—A potent acro-narcotic poison; sedative, emetic, diuretic.
Fluid ext. leaves; 5 minimis gradually increased.
- Tolu, Soluble**—Useful as an ingredient in extraneous cough mixtures.
Fluid; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Tomato**, see page 23.
- Tonga**, see page 23.
- Tonka Bean.**—*Dipteryx Odorata*, WILLD.—Used principally in combination with other preparations to render them agreeable to the taste.
- tormentilla Root.**—*Potentilla Tormentilla*, SCHRNCK.—Tonic and astringent.
Fluid extract root; 10 to 40 minimis.
- Trumpet Plant**, see page 24.
- Turkey Corn.**—*Dicentra Canadensis*, D. C.—Tonic, diuretic and alterative.
Fluid extract tubers; 10 to 40 minimis.
Concentration, Corydalin; 1 to 5 grains.
- Tumeric.**—*Curcuma Longa*, LIN.—Aromatic stimulant.
Fluid extract rhizome; 15 to 60 minimis.
- Twin Leaf.**—*Jeffersonia Diphylla*, PERS.—Diuretic, alterative, antispasmodic and stimulating diaphoretic.
Fluid extract root; 20 to 60 minimis.
- Unicorn Root.**—*Aletris Farinosa*, LIN.—Tonic, diuretic and vermifuge.
Fluid extract root; 10 to 30 minimis.
Solid extract; 2 to 5 grains.
Concentration, Aletrin; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 grains.
- Urechites Subereeta**, see page 24.
- Ustilago Maidis**, see page 24.
- Uva Ursi.**—*Arctostaphylos Uva-Ursi*, SPRENGEL.—Astringent, diuretic and tonic.
Fluid extract leaves (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Solid extract; 3 to 10 grains.
- Vaccinium Crassifolium**, see page 24.
- Valerian.**—*Valeriana officinalis*, LIN.—Genuinely stimulant, antispasmodic, nervine.
Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Solid extract; 3 to 10 grains.
Powdered extract; 3 to 15 grains.
- Vervain.**—*Verbena hastata*, LIN.—Tonic, emetic, expectorant and sudorific.
Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Virginia Stone Crop.**—*Penthorum Sedoides*, LIN.—Astringent, used in catarrhal affections.
Fluid extract herb; 10 to 30 minimis in water.
- Wafer-ash.**—*Ptelea trifoliata*, LIN.—Tonic, antiperiodic, reputed anthelmintic.
Fluid extract bark of root; 10 to 30 minimis.
Concentration, Ptelein; 1 to 3 grains.
- Wahoo.**—*Erythronium Atropurpureum*, JACQ.—Chologogue.
Fluid extract bark of root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.
Solid extract, U. S. P.; 5 to 10 grains.
Concentration, Euonymin, brown (bark of root); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 grains.
- Concentration, Euonymin, green (bark of twigs); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 grains.
- Water Eryngio.**—*Eryngium Yuccafolium*, MX.—Diaphoretic, expectorant.
Fluid extract rhizome; 20 to 40 minimis.
- Water Fennel.**—*Oenanthe Phellandrium*, LAM.—A mild narcotic stimulant, expectorant, alterative, and diuretic.
Fluid extract seed; 4 to 12 minimis cautiously increased.
- Water Germanander.**—*Teucrium Scordium*, LIN.—Sudorific and antiseptic.
Fluid extract herb; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Water Hemlock.**—*Cicuta maculata*, LIN.—Fluid extract leaves; 3 to 15 minimis.
- Watermelon Seeds.**—*Cucurbita Citrullus*, SER.—Diuretic and demulcent.
Fluid extract seeds; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 fluidrachms.
- Water Pepper.**—*Polygonum Acetosa*, H. B. K.—Stimulant, diuretic, emmenagogue, antiseptic, diaphoretic and vesicant.
Fluid extract herb; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.
- White Ash Bark.**—*Fraxinus Americana*, LIN.—Fluid extract bark of tree; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 fluidrachms.
- White Bryony.**—*Bryonia Alba*, LIN.—An active hydrogogue cathartic.
Fluid extract root; 10 to 60 minimis.
German tincture; 5 to 15 minimis.
- White Hellebore.**—*Veratrum Album*, LIN.—A violent irritant poison.
Fluid extract root; 2 to 4 minimis.
- White Oak Bark.**—*Quercus Alba*, LIN.—Astringent and somewhat tonic.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Solid extract; 3 to 10 grains.
- White Pine Bark.**—*Pinus Strobus*.—Emollient, expectorant.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- White Pond-lily.**—*Nymphaea Odorata*, AIT.—Astringent, demulcent, anodyne, and anti-scorfous.
Fluid extract rhizome; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- White Poplar.**—*Populus tremuloides*, MX.—Tonic and febrifuge.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Concentration, Populin; 2 to 5 grains.
- White Vervain**, see page 25.
- White Willow Bark.**—*Salix Alba*, LIN.—Tonic and astringent.
Fluid extract bark; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- White Wood.**—*Liriodendron Tulipifera*, LIN.—Aromatic, stimulant, tonic.
Fluid extract bark; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.
- Wild Bergamot**, see page 25.
- Wild Indigo.**—*Baptisia Tinctoria*, R. BR.—Purgative, emetic, astringent, and antiseptic.
Fluid extract root; 5 to 15 minimis.
Concentration, Baptisin; 1 to 4 grains.
- Wild Yam.**—*Dioscorea Villosa*, LIN.—Expectorant, diaphoretic, antispasmodic.
Fluid extract rhizome; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
Concentration, Dioscorein; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 8 grains.
- Willow Herb.**—*Epilobium angustifolium*, LIN.—Tonic, astringent, demulcent and emollient.
Fluid extract leaves; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Wintergreen.**—*Gaultheria Procumbens*, LIN.—Stimulant, aromatic, astringent and antiseptic.
Fluid extract leaves; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Winter's Bark.**—*Drimys Winteri*, FORST.—Stimulant, aromatic and tonic.
Fluid extract bark, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ fluidrachm.
- Witch Hazel.**—*Hamamelis Virginica*, LIN.—Tonic and astringent.
Fluid extract leaves and bark; 1 to 2 fluidrachms.
Solid extract; 3 to 10 grains.
Concentration, Hamamelin; 1 to 8 grains.
See "Concentrated Distilled Extract of Witch Hazel," page 49.
- Wood Betony.**—*Betonica officinalis*, LIN.—Fluid extract plant; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Wormseed.**—*Chenopodium Anthelminticum*, LIN.—Anthelmintic and antispasmodic.
Fluid extract fruit; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.
- Wormwood.**—*Artemisia Absinthium*, LIN.—Tonic, anthelmintic, and narcotic.

Fluid extract tops and leaves; 5 minimis to 1 fluidrachm.

Solid extract; 1 to 10 grains.

Yarrow.—*ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM*, LIN.—Aromatic, tonic, mildly stimulant and astringent.

Fluid extract herb; 30 to 60 minimis.

Yellow Dock.—*RUMEX CRISPUS*, LIN.—Alternative, tonic, mildly astringent, but also somewhat laxative.

Fluid extract root (U. S. P.); $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Fluid extract Yellow Dock Compound; each pint contains 8 ozs. yellow dock, 4 ozs. false bittersweet, 2 ozs. american ivy, 2 ozs. figwort; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Solid extract; 3 to 10 grains.

Concentration, Ruminicin; 2 to 4 grains.

Yellow Parilla.—*MENISPERMUM CANADENSE*, LIN.—Tonic, laxative, alterative and diuretic.

Fluid extract root; $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 fluidrachm.

Concentration, Menispermin; 1 to 4 grains.

Yellow Pond-lily.—*NUPHAR ADVENTA*, AIT.—Astringent, anodyne, demulcent and anti-scorfulous.

Fluid extract rhizome; 1-2 fluidrachm.

Yerba Buena, see page 25.

Yerba Mansa, see page 25.

Yerba Santa, see page 25.

Yerba Reuma, see page 26.

FORMULÆ OF SUGAR AND GELATIN-COATED PILLS

MANUFACTURED BY PARKE, DAVIS & CO., DETROIT, MICH., AND NEW YORK CITY, U. S. A.

These pills are put up for the trade in bottles of 100 or 500 pills each, *excepting a few pills of Rare Alkaloids*, which are put up in bottles of 25 each, for list of which see page 69. For further information on our sugar and gelatin-coated pills, please see pages 28 and 34.

Special quotations for pills of special formulæ or for pills in bulk.

Aconite Ext. (of the leaves), 1-4 gr.

Aconite Ext. (of the leaves), 1-2 gr.

Aconite Ext. (of the leaves)...1 gr.

Aconitine, cryst....1-200 gr.

Aconitine, cryst....1-500 gr.

Ague.....3 gr.

Chinoidin, 2 gr.

Ext. Coloc. co., 1-3 gr.

Oleoresin Black Pepper, 1-6 gr.

Iron Sulph. exsic., 1-2 gr.

Ague, Improved.....2 1-4 gr.

Cinchonidine sulph., 1 gr.

Xanthoxyllin, 1 gr.

Gelsemerin, 1-16 gr.

Powd. Capsicum, 1-16 gr.

Aloes, U.S.P.....4 gr.

Purified Aloes, 2 gr.

Soap, 2 gr.

Aloes and Asafetida, U.S.P., 4 gr.

Purified Aloes, 1-3 gr.

Asafetida, 1-3 gr.

Soap, 1-3 gr.

Aloes and Iron.....3 gr.

Purified Aloes, 1 gr.

Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.

Jam. Ginger, 1-2 gr.

Ext. Conium seed, 1-2 gr.

Aloes and Iron, U.S.P.....3 gr.

Purified aloes, 1 gr.

Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.

Aromatic Powder, 1 gr.

Confection Rose, q.s.

Aloes and Mastich, U.S.P., 2 gr.

Purified Aloes, 2 gr.

Mastich, 1-2 gr.

Powd. Red Rose, 1-2 gr.

Aloes and Myrrh, U.S.P., 3 1-2 gr.

Purified Aloes, 2 gr.

Myrrh, 1 gr.

Aromatic Powder, 1-2 gr.

Aloes and Nux vomica.....2 gr.

Purified Aloes, 1 1-2 gr.

Ext. Nux vomica, 1-2 gr.

Aloes, Nux & Belladonna. 2 1-4 gr.

Purified Aloes, 1-2 gr.

Ext. Nux vomica, 1-2 gr.

Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.

Aloin, 1-10, 1-5, 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.

Aloin Co....4.....1-2 gr.

Aloin, 1-8 gr.

Ext. Belladonna, 1-4 gr.

Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.

Aloin and Strychnine.....1-4 gr.

Aloin, 1-5 gr.

Strychnine, 1-60 gr.

*Aloin Co. & Strychnine..1-2 gr.

Aloin, 1-8 gr.

Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.

Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.

Aloin and Strychnine.....1-4 gr.

Aloin, 1-5 gr.

Strychnine, 1-80 gr.

Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-10 gr.

Aloin, Strych. & Belladon. 1-2 gr.

Aloin, 1-5 gr.

Strychnine, 1-60 gr.

Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.

*Aloin, Strych. and Bella-

donna Comp.....2-3 gr.

Aloin, 1-5 gr.

Strychnine, 1-60 gr.

Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.

Ext. Rhamnus Purshianus, 1-2 gr.

Alternative.....1 1-4 gr.

Blue Mass, 1 gr.

Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 gr.

Powd. Opium, 1-8 gr.

Alternative Comp.....3 gr.

Ext. Smilax Sarsap, 2-3 gr.

Ext. Stillingia sylvat, 2-3 gr.

Ext. Burdock, 2-3 gr.

Ext. Poke Root, 2-3 gr.

Ext. Prickly ash bark, 1-3 gr.

*Aluminium Comp.....2 1-4 gr.

Metallic Aluminium, 1 gr.

Hydrate Aluminium, 5-8 gr.

Calcium carb., 5-8 gr.

*Ammonium bromide.....1 gr.

*Ammonium chloride.....3 gr.

*Gelatin-coated only.

†Sugar-coated only.

Ammonium picrate.....1-8, 1-4, 1-2, 1, 2 and 3 gr.

†Ammonium valerianate....1 gr.

Anderson's Scots.....2 gr.

Purified Aloes, 1-3 gr.

Powd. Colosynth, 1-15 gr.

Powd. Gamboge, 1-15 gr.

Powd. Soap, 1-15 gr.

Oil Anise, 1-30 gr.

Anodyne.....2 1-4 gr.

Camphor, 1 gr.

Ext. Henbane, 1 gr.

Morphine acetate, 1-20 gr.

Oil Capsicum, 1-20 gr.

Anthelmintic.....2 gr.

Santonin, 1 gr.

Calomel, 1 gr.

Anthemis Ext.....2 gr.

Anti-Bilious.....2 3-4 gr.

Ext. Coloc. co., 2 1-2 gr.

Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.

Anti-Chill.....4 gr.

Chinoidin, 1 gr.

Iron ferrocyanide, 2 gr.

Arsenious Acid, 1-20 gr.

Oleoresin Black Pepper, 1 gr.

Anti-Constip'n, Br'dage's...1 gr.

Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.

Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.

Powd. Capsicum, 1-4 gr.

Ext. Belladonna, 1-10 gr.

Ext. Henbane, 1-4 gr.

*Anti-Constip'n, Carsons', 2 3-4 gr.

Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1 gr.

Ext. Rhubarb, 1 gr.

Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.

Aloin, 1-3 gr.

Anti-Constip'n, Palmer's, 2 1-2 gr.

Purified Aloes, 1 gr.

Ext. Henbane, 1 gr.

Ext. Nux. vomica, 1-3 gr.

Powd. Ipecac, 1-10 gr.

*Gelatin-coated only.

†Sugar-coated only.

Anti-Constipation, Goss', 2 1-4 gr.	Asafetida..... 2 and 4 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.	*Asafetida..... 5 gr.
Ext. Coloc., 1-4 gr.	Asafetida Comp..... 2 1-2 gr.
Ext. Butternut, 1-2 gr.	Opium, 4-5 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 gr.	Ammonium carb., 4-5 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 1-8 gr.	Asafetida, 4-5 gr.
Ext. Gentian, 1-4 gr.	Asafetida and Iron..... 3 gr.
Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1-4 gr.	Asafetida, 2 gr.
Powd. Canadian Hemp, 1-2 gr.	Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.
Anti-Dyspeptic..... 4 1-4 gr.	Asafetida & Nux vom..... 3 1-4 gr.
Strychnine, 1-40 gr.	Asafetida, 3 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-10 gr.	Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-10 gr.	Asafetida and Rhubarb..... 3 gr.
Blue Mass, 2 gr.	Asafetida, 1 gr.
Ext. Coloc. co., 2 gr.	Powd. Rhubarb., 1 gr.
Anti-Epileptic..... 3 gr.	Iron by hydrogen, 1 gr.
Iron ferrocyanide, 1-2 gr.	Atropine... 1-120, 1-100 & 1-60 gr.
Quinine valerianate, 1 gr.	Balloou..... 3 1-4 gr.
Zinc valerianate, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Coloc. co., 1 gr.
Ext. Valerian, 1 gr.	Ext. Jalap, 1 gr.
Antimony Comp., U.S.P.... 2 gr.	Calomel, 1 gr.
(Plummer's Pills).	Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 gr.
Sulphurated Antimony, 1-2 gr.	Belladonna Ext. 1-8, 1-4, 1-2 & 1 gr.
Mild chloride Mercury, 1-2 gr.	Berberine hydrochlorate.... 1 gr.
Powd. Guaiac, 1 gr.	Berberine sulphate..... 2 gr.
Mucilage Tragacanth, q.s.	Berberine and Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.
Anti-Malarial, McCaw's.... 2 gr.	Berberine sulph., 1-4 gr.
Quinine sulph., 1 gr.	Podophyllin, 1-20 gr.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-4 gr.	Berberis Aquifolium Ext.... 3 gr.
Arsenious Acid, 1-80 gr.	Berberis Comp..... 3 gr.
Gelsemerperin, 1-4 gr.	Ext. Berberis Aquifol., 2 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.	Ext. Cascara sagrada, 1 gr.
Oleoresin Blk Pepper, 1-16 gr.	Bilious, Junge's..... 2 gr.
Anti-Periodic..... 2 gr.	Manganese iod., 1-2 gr.
Cinchonidine sulph., 1 gr.	Lepidandrin, 3-10 gr.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1-2 gr.	Juglandin, 3-10 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-20 gr.	Sanguinaria, 1-5 gr.
Gelsemerperin, 1-33 gr.	Ext. Henbane, 3-5 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-20 gr.	Bilious, Wann's..... 2 gr.
Oleoresin Capsicum, 1-10 gr.	Ext. Coloc. co., 1 gr.
†Anti-Syphilitic..... 2 1-2 gr.	Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.
Potass iodide, 2 1-2 gr.	Ext. Jalap, 1-4 gr.
Corrosive Sublimate, 1-40 gr.	Ext. Henbane, 1-8 gr.
Aperient..... 3 gr.	Powd. Capsicum, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-3 gr.	Bismuth and Ignatia.... 4 1-4 gr.
Ext. Coloc. co., 2 gr.	Bismuth subnitrate, 4 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Ignatia bean, 1-4 gr.
Aperient, Bauer's..... 4 gr.	Bismuth and Nux vom.... 5 1-2 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 1-2 gr.	Bismuth subnitrate, 5 gr.
Ext. Aloes, 1 gr.	Ext. Nux vomica, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Coloc. co., 1 gr.	Bismuth subcarbonate..... 3 gr.
Potass. and Soda tart., 1½ gr.	Bismuth subnitrate... 2 and 3 gr.
Aperient, Drysdale's.... 3 1-2 gr.	Black Haw Ext..... 3 gr.
Powd. Rhubarb, 1-14 gr.	Black Hellebore Ext..... 1 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 5-12 gr.	†Blennorrhagic..... 3 1-8 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1-14 gr.	Terebinth, alb., 1 1-2 gr.
Powd. Nux vomica, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Humuli, 3-4 gr.
Aperient, Mild..... 3 1-2 gr.	Camphor monom., 3-4 gr.
Ext. Coloc. co., 1-2 gr.	Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 5-6 gr.	Blue Mass..... 1-2, 1, 3 and 5 gr.
Powd. Rhubarb, 2 gr.	Blue Mass Comp..... 1 3-4 gr.
Oil Caraway, 1-20 gr.	Blue Mass, 1 gr.
Aphrodisiac Comp..... 2 3-4 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Coca, 1 gr.	Powd. Opium, 1-2 gr.
Cinchonidine sulph., 1-2 gr.	Caffeine citrate..... 1 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-200 gr.	Calabar bean Ext..... 1-12 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 gr.	Calcium sulphide..... 1-10, 1-5, 1-4, 1-2, 1 and 2 gr.
Iron bromide, 1 gr.	*Gelatin-coated only.
Apocynum Extract..... 2 gr.	+Sugar coated only.
Arsenious Acid..... 1-60, 1-50, 1-40, 1-32, 1-30, 1-20, and 1-12 gr.	Asafetida, U.S.P..... 3 gr.
Asafetida, U.S.P..... 3 gr.	+Sugar-coated only.

+Sugar-coated only.

Calisaya Alkaloids..... 2 gr.
Quinine sulph., 1-2 gr.
Cinchonine sulph., 1-2 gr.
Quinidine sulph., 1-2 gr.
Cinchonidine sulph., 1-2 gr.
Calomel..... 1-10, 1-4, 1-2, 1, 2, 3 & 5 gr.
Calomel Comp..... 3 gr.
Calomel, 3-4 gr.
Resin Guaiac, 1-2 gr.
Sulphurated Antimony, 3-4 gr.
Calomel & Ext. Coloc. co., 3 1-2 gr.
Calomel, 1 gr.
Ext. Coloc. co., 2 1-2 gr.
Calomel and Opium..... 3 gr.
Calomel, 2 gr.
Opium, 1 gr.
Calomel and Rhubarb., 1 1-2 gr.
Calomel, 1-3 gr.
Ext. Rhubarb, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Coloc. co., 1-2 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 1-6 gr.
Camphor Comp..... 3 gr.
Camphor, 1 gr.
Powd. Opium, 1 gr.
Powd. Kino, 1 gr.
Ext. Capsicum, 1-16 gr.
Camphor and Henbane..... 2 gr.
Camphor, 1 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 1 gr.
Camphor monob... 1, 2 and 3 gr.
Camphor and Opium..... 3 gr.
Camphor, 2 gr.
Powd. Opium, 1 gr.
Camphor, Opium and Henbane..... 2 1-2 gr.
Camphor, 1 gr.
Powd. Opium, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 1 gr.
Camphor, Opium and Lead acetate..... 3 gr.
Camphor, 1 gr.
Opium, 1 gr.
Lead acetate, 1 gr.
Camphor, Opium and Tannin..... 3 1-4 gr.
Camphor, 1 gr.
Tannin, 2 gr.
Opium, 1-4 gr.
Camphor, Valerian and Henbane..... 2 gr.
Camphor, 1 gr.
Powd. Valerian, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 1-2 gr.
Cannabis Indica Ext. 1-4, 1-2 & 1 gr.
Capsicum..... 1 gr.
Capsicum Ext..... 1-2 gr.
Carminative..... 3 1-4 gr.
Strychnine, 1-20 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 2-3 gr.
Powd. Black Pepper, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Gentian, 1 gr.
†Cascara Co. Pellets, D'Ary's, 1 gr.
Ext. Cascara sag., 4-15 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica 1-30 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-60 gr.
Euonymus, 1-5 gr.
Xanthoxyllin, 4-15 gr.
Oleo-res Capsicum, 1-30 gr.
Cascara sagrada Ext..... 3 gr.

*Sugar-coated only.

Catarrh, Hager's.....	2 1-3 gr.	Cinchonidine Comp.....	2 gr.	Coloc. co. Ext. & Ipecac...3 gr.
Quinidine sulph., 3 gr.		Cinchonidine sulph., 1 gr.		Ext. Coloc. co., 2 1-2 gr.
Cinchonidine sulph., 3-8 gr.		Arsenious Acid, 1-2 gr.		Powd. Ipecac, 1-2 gr.
Powd. Marshmallow, 1-4 gr.		Iron by hydrogen, 1.		Coloc. co. Ext. & Podoph..3 gr.
Powd. Gentian, 1- gr.		Cinchonidine Co & Strych..2 gr.		Ext. Coloc. co., 2 1-2 gr.
Powd. red Sandalwood, 1-12 gr.		Cinchonidine sulph., 1 gr.		Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.
Powd. Tragacanth, 1-4 gr.		Arsenious Acid, 1-20 gr.		Powd. Licorice, 1-4 gr.
Glycerin, 1-4 gr.		Iron by hydrogen, 1 gr.		Conium Ext. (of the seed), 1-4 gr.
Hydrochloric Acid, 1-4 gr.		Strychnine, 1-20 gr.		Conium Ext. (of the seed), 1-2 gr.
Cathartic Co. Cholagogue..1 gr.		Cinchonidine and Iron....2 gr.		Conium Ext. (of the seed), 1 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-2 gr.		Cinchonidine sulph., 1 gr.		Conium Ext. and Ipecac...1 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 1-8 gr.		Iron by hydrogen, 1 gr.		Ext. Conium seed, 1-2 gr.
Oleores. Capsicum, 1-8 gr.		Cinchonidine, Iron & Strych..3 gr.		Powd. Ipecac, 1-2 gr.
Blue Mass, 1-4 gr.		Cinchonidine sulph., 1 gr.		Cook's Pill.....3 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-16 gr.		Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 2 gr.		Purified Aloes, 1 gr.
Cathartic Co. Granules..3-4 gr.		Strychnine sulph., 1-60 gr.		Powd. Rhubarb, 1 gr.
Jalapin, 1-16 gr.		Cinchonidine salicylate..2 1-2 gr.		Powd. Soap, 1-2 gr.
Leptandrin, 1-16 gr.		Cinchonidine sulph..1-2, 1, 2 & 3 gr.		Calomel, 1-2 gr.
Aloin, 1-8 gr.		*Cinchonidine sulph..4 and 5 gr.		Copaiaba.....3 and 4 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.		Cincho-Quinine....1, 2 and 3 gr.		Copaiaba Comp.....3 gr.
Powd. Gamboge, 1-32 gr.		Coca Ext.....3 gr.		Pil. Copaiaba, 1 1-2 gr.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-64 gr.		*Cocaine muritate. 1-16 and 1-8 gr.		Resin Guaiac, 3-8 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 1-8 gr.		Cochia.....3 1-2 gr.		Iron citrate, 3-8 gr.
Oil Peppermint, 1-128 gr.		Ext. Coloc. co., 1 gr.		Ext. Cubeb, 5-8 gr.
Cathartic Co. Improved...3 gr.		Purified Aloes, 1 gr.		Copaiaba & Oleo-resin Cubeb..3 gr.
Ext. Coloc. co., 1 gr.		Powd. Potass. sulph., 1-2 gr.		Pil. Copaiaba, 2 gr.
Ext. Jalap, 1-2 gr.		Powd. Gamboge 1-2 gr.		Oleo-resin Cubeb, 1 gr.
Podophyllin 1-4 gr.		Powd. Scammony 1-2 gr.		Copaiaba, Cubeb & cit. Iron..3 gr.
Ext. Gentian, 1-2 gr.		Codeine.....1-16, 1-8 and 1-4 gr.		Pil. Copaiaba, 3-4 gr.
Leptandrin, 1-4 gr.		Colchicum Ext.....1-2 gr.		Ext. Cubeb, 1 1-2 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 1-4 gr.		Coloc. co. ext., U. S. P., 3 gr.		Iron citrate, 3-4 gr.
Oil Peppermint, q. s.		*Coloc. co. Ext., Belladonna		Cornin.....2 gr.
Cathartic Comp., Mild....3 gr.		and Nux vom..3 3/4 gr.		Cornus florida Ext.....2 gr.
Ext. Coloc. co., 1 gr.		Ext. Coloc. comp., 3 gr.		Corrosive Sublimate.....
Jalap res., 1-2 gr.		Ext. Belladonna, 1-4 gr.		1-100 1-50, 1-40, 1-30, 1-20,
Calomel, 1-2 gr.		Ext. Nux vomica, 1-2 gr.		1-10, 1-12 and 1-8 gr.
Gamboge, 1-4 gr.		Coccyth co. Ext. & Blue..3 gr.		Cubeb Ext.2 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 1-2 gr.		Ext. Coloc. co., 2 1-2 gr.		Cubeb and Alum.....3 gr.
Oil Peppermint, q. s.		Blue Mass, 2 1-2 gr.		Oleo-resin Cubeb, 2 gr.
Cathartic Co. Modified..3 1-2 gr.		Coccyth co. Ext. & Blue..5 gr.		Powd. Alum, 1 gr.
Ext. Coloc. co., 1 gr.		Ext. Coloc. co., 2 1-2 gr.		Cubeb Ext., Rhatany & Iron..3 gr.
Ext. Jalap, 3-4 gr.		Blue Mass, 2 1-2 gr.		Ext. Cubeb, 1 1-2 gr.
Calomel, 3-4 gr.		Colocynth comp. Ext., Blue		Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.
Powd. Gamboge, 1-6 gr.		Mass and Ipecac..4 1-6 gr.		Ext. Rhatany, 1-2 gr.
Powd. Rhubarb, 1-2 gr.		Ext. Coloc. co., 2 gr.		Cypripedium Ext.....2 gr.
Powd. Jam. Ginger, 1-4 gr.		Powd. Ipecac, 1-6 gr.		Damiana Ext.....3 gr.
Cathartic Co. U. S. P....3 1-2 gr.		Blue Mass, 2 gr.		Dandelion and Leptandrin..2 gr.
Ext. Coloc. co., 1-3-10 gr.		Coloc. co. Ext. and Hen-		Ext. Dandelion, 1 1-3 gr.
Ext. Jalap, 1 gr.		bane	3 gr.	Leptandrin, 2-3 gr.
Calomel, 1 gr.		Ext. Coloc. co., 2 gr.		Diaphoretic.....1 1-2 gr.
Powd. Gamboge, 1-4 gr.		Ext. Henbane, 1 gr.		Morphine acetate, 1-25 gr.
Cathartic Co. Vegetable..2 1-2 gr.		Colocynth comp. Ext. and		Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Coloc., 1-3 gr.		Henbane	5 gr.	Powd. Potass. nitrate, 1 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.		Ext. Coloc. co., 3 1-3 gr.		Powd. Camphor, 1-4 gr.
Powd. resin Scammony, 1/2 gr.		Ext. Henbane, 1 2-3.		Diarrhea Pellets.....1-2 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1-4 gr.		*Coloc. co. Henbane and Blue		Calomel, 1-8 gr.
Powd. Cardamom, 1-8 gr.		Mass	5 gr.	Morphine sulph., 1-16 gr.
Powd. Soap, 1-8 gr.		Ext. Coloc. co., 3 gr.		Powd. Capsicum, 1-16 gr.
Caulophyllin.....1-8 gr.		Ext. Henbane, 1 gr.		Powd. Ipecac, 1-23 gr.
Cerium oxalate....1-4 and 1 gr.		Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.		Powd. Camphor, 1-16 gr.
Charcoal, Willow.....3 gr.		Coloc. co., Henbane and Po-		Digestive Pellets, Hager's 3 1-2 gr.
Chimaphila Ext.....3 gr.		doph. Formula "A." 4 1-4 gr.		Cinchonidine sulph., 1-5 gr.
Chinoidin....1-2, 1, 2 and 3 gr.		Ext. Coloc. Co., 3 gr.		Pepsin, 1-5 gr.
Chinoidin Comp.....3 1-2 gr.		Ext. Henbane, 1 gr.		Powd. Ginger, 3-25 gr.
Chinoidin, 1 gr.		Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.		Powd. Cardamom, 3-25 gr.
Piperin, 1-2 gr.		Coloc. co., Henbane and Po-		Powd. Pimento, 3-25 gr.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.		doph. Formula "B." 4 1-8 gr.		Powd. Gentian root, 6-25 gr.
Cholagogue.....3 gr.		Ext. Coloc. co., 3 gr.		Powd. Marshmallow root, 6-25 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.		Ext. Henbane, 1 gr.		Powd. Tragacanth, 6-25 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 1-2 gr.		Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.		Glycerin, 2-5 gr.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-4 gr.		—		Acid hydrochloric, 2-5 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 gr.		*Gelatin-coated only.		Digitalin, pure..1-60 gr.
Powd. Rhubarb 1 gr.				Digitalis Ext.....1-2 gr.
Cimicifugin.....1 gr.				
Cinchonine sulphate, 1 1-2 & 3 gr.				

Digitalis Comp.4 gr.	Eucalyptus Comp.1 5-8 gr.	Hepatic, Eclectic1 1-2 gr.
Powd. Digitalis, 1 gr.	Ext. Eucalyptus, 1 gr.	Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.
Powd. Squill, 1 gr.	Ext. Canadian Hemp, 1-2 gr.	Leptandrin, 1-2 gr.
Powd. Potass. nitrate, 2 gr.	Sanguinaria, 1-8 gr.	Irisin, 1-4 gr.
Dinner, Chapman's.3 gr.	Eucalyptus Ext.2 gr.	Ext. Nux vomica, 1-16 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 gr.	Female, Amenorrhœa.....4 gr.	Powd. Capsicum, 1-3 gr.
Gum Mastich, 1 gr.	Ext. Black Cohosh, 1 gr.	Hoang-Nan3 gr.
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 gr.	Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.	Hydrastin (neutral).....1 gr.
Dinner, Cole's.4 gr.	Ext. Cotton root, 1 gr.	(See also "Berberine.")
Blue Mass, 1 1-5 gr.	Purified Aloes, 1 gr.	Ignatia amara Ext. 1-4, 1-2 & 1 gr.
Purifi'd Aloes, 1 1-5 gr.	Female, Hooper's.....2 1-2 gr.	Iodoform
Powd. Jalap, 1 1-5 gr.	Purified Aloes, 1 gr.	iodoform and Iron.....2 gr.
Ant. and Pot.tart, 1-50 gr.	Iron sulph. exsic., 1-2 gr.	Iron by hydrogen, 1 gr.
Dinner, Lady Webster's.3 gr.	Ext. Black Hellebore, 1-4 gr.	Iodoform, 1 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 4-5 gr.	Powd. Jam. Ginger, 1-8 gr.	Iodof. Iron & Quinine..3 1-2 gr.
Gum Mastich, 3-5 gr.	Gum Myrrh, 1-4 gr.	Iodoform, 1 gr.
Rose leaves, 2-5 gr.	Castile Soap, 1-8 gr.	Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 2 gr.
Diuretic.3 gr.	Powd. Canella, 1-8 gr.	Quinine sulphate, 1-2 gr.
Powd. Soap, 1 1-2 gr.	Female, Leucorrhœa.....3 gr.	Ipecac Ext.1-4 gr.
Oil Juniper berries, 1-16 gr.	Hamamelin, 2 gr.	§Ipecac and Opium.1-2 gr.
Sodium carb., 1 1-2 gr.	Senecon, 1-2 gr.	Powd. Opium, 1-4 gr.
Dupuytren.3 1-4 gr.	Hydrastin, 1-2 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 gr.
Powd. Guaiac, 3 gr.	Ferruginous, Blaud's.3 gr.	§Ipecac and Opium.1 gr.
Powd. Opium, 1-8 gr.	Iron sulph. exsic., 1 1-2 gr.	Powd. Opium, 1-2 gr.
Corrosive Sublimate, 1-10 gr.	Potass. carb., 1 1-2 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1-2 gr.
Dysentery.2 1-6 gr.	Ferruginous, Blaud's.5 gr.	§Ipecac and Opium.2 gr.
Blue Mass, 1 gr.	Iron sulph. exsic., 2 1-2 gr.	Powd. Opium, 1 gr.
Gelsemerin, 1-6 gr.	Potass. carb., 2 1-2 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 1 gr.	Fever and Ague.2 gr.	Ipecac and Squill.3 gr.
Dysmenorrhœa. Alvord's..1 1-2	Ext. Eucalyptus, 1-4 gr.	Powd. Ipecac co., 2 gr.
Morphine sulph., 1-10 gr.	Chinoidin, 1 gr.	Powd. Squill, 2-3 gr.
Cimicifugin, 2-3 gr.	Iron ferrocyanide, 1-2 gr.	Amoniac, 2-3 gr.
Quinine sulph., 2-3 gr.	Powd. Capsicum, 1-4 gr.	Irisin.1-2 and 1 gr.
Dyspepsia.2 gr.	Arsenious Acid, 1-200 gr.	Irisin Comp.1-2 gr.
Ext. Ignatia bean, 1-4 gr.	Fucus vesiculosus Ext.3 gr.	Irisin, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Cinchona bark, 1 gr.	Galbanum Co. U. S. P.3 1-2 gr.	Strychnine, 1-40 gr.
Ext. Rhubarb, 1-4 gr.	Galbanum, 1 1-2 gr.	Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-2 gr.	Asafteda, 1-2 gr.	* Irisin Comp. and Henbane. 1 gr.
Dyspepsia, Moore's.2 gr.	Myrrh, 1 1-2 gr.	Irisin, 1-4 gr.
Cinchonidine sulph., 1-2 gr.	Gamboge Comp.3 gr.	Strychnine, 1-100 gr.
Ext. Capsicum, 1-3 gr.	Powd. gum Gamboge, 3-5 gr.	Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.
Powd. Rhubarb, 1 gr.	Purified Aloes, 3-5 gr.	Ext. Henbane, 1-2 gr.
Ecropotic.2 1-2 gr.	Powd. Cinnamon comp, 3-5 gr.	Iron and Aloes.3 gr.
Ext. Soc. Aloes, 2 gr.	Soap, 1 1-5 gr.	Purified Aloes, 2 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-5 gr.	Gelsemerin.1-8 and 1-4 gr.	Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.
Podophyllin, 3-10 gr.	Gentian Comp.3 gr.	Iron bromide.1 gr.
Oil Cloves, 1-10 gtt.	Ext. Gentian, 2-3 gr.	Iron citrate.2 gr.
Elaterium (Clutterbuck's).1-10, 1-8 and 1-4 gr.	Purified Aloes, 2-3 gr.	Iron cit. & Strychnine cit.2 gr.
Emmenagogue, Imp'd. ..4 1-2 gr.	Powd. Rhubarb, 1 1-3 gr.	Iron citrate, 2 gr.
Ergotin, 1 gr.	Oil Caraway, 1-10 gr.	Strychnine citrate, 1-50 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 gr.	Gentian Ext.2 gr.	Iron Compound. U.S.P.3 gr.
Oil Savin, 1-2 gr.	Geranin.....1 gr.	Myrrh, 1 1-2 gr.
Ext. Black Hellebore, 1 gr.	Glonoïn, see Nitroglycerin.	Sodium carb., 3-4 gr.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.	Gonorrhœa.3 gr.	Iron sulph., 3-4 gr.
Emmenagogue, Mutter's.3 1-2 gr.	Powd. Cubeb, 1 1-4 gr.	Iron ferrocyanide.3 gr.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 1-2 gr.	Solid. Copaba, 1 1-4 gr.	Iron by hydrogen (Q'venne's) 1 gr.
Gum Turpentine, 1 1-2 gr.	Iron sulph. exsic., 1-4 gr.	Iron by hydrogen (Q'venne's) 2 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1-2 gr.	Venice Turpentine, 1-4 gr.	Iron iodide, U.S.P.1 gr.
Emmenagogue No. 4.4 1-2 gr.	Grindelia robusta Ext.3 gr.	Iron iodide and Quinine, 1 3-4 gr.
Ergotin, 1 gr.	Guarana Ext.3 gr.	Iron iodide, 1 1-2 gr.
Ext. Cotton root, 1 gr.	Headache.3 gr.	Quinine sulph., 1-4 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 gr.	Lactated Pepsin, 1 gr.	Iron lactate.1 gr.
Iron sulph. exsic., 1 gr.	Guarana, 1-2 gr.	Iron and Manganese.3 gr.
Oil Savin, 1-4 gr.	Sodium bicarb., 1 gr.	Iron carb., 2 gr.
Emmenagogue, Rigaud's.3 3-4 gr.	Cypricedin, 1-2 gr.	Manganese carb., 1 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1-2 gr.	Helonin.1-8 gr.	Iron phosphate (ferrous).2 gr.
Powd. Rue, 3-4 gr.	Henbane Ext. 1-4, 1-2 and 1 gr.	Iron proto-carb., (Vallet's).....2, 3 and 5 gr.
Powd. Saffron, 3-4 gr.	Hepatica.3 1-3 gr.	 \$ Equal to 2 1/2, 5 and 10 grains Dover's powder respectively
Powd. Savin, 3-4 gr.	Blue Mass, 2 gr.	 * Gelatin-coated only.
Ergotin.1-2, 1, 2 and 3 gr.	Ext. Henbane, 2-3 gr.	
Ergotin & Cannabis Ind. 1 1-2 gr.	Ext. Coloc. co., 2-3 gr.	
Ergotin purified, 1 gr.		
Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-2 gr.		

*Gelatin-coated only.

Iron pyrophosphate.....1 gr.	Liver, Imp. Vegetable..2 3-4 gr.	Nitroglycerin.....
Iron, Quassia and Nux...3 1-4 gr.	Purified Aloes, 1 gr.	I-200, I-100, I-50, I-33, I-25 & 1-10 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 1-2 gr.	Powd. Jalap, 1 gr.	
Ext. Quassia, 1 gr.	Powd. Gamboge, 1-8 gr.	
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.	Leptandrin, 1-8 gr.	Nux vomica Ext. I-8, I-4 & I-2 gr.
Powd. Soap, 1-2 gr.	Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.	
Iron and Quinine citrate....1 gr.	Tinct. Verat. Viride, 1-4 gr.	Opium
Iron and Quinine citrate....2 gr.	Liver, Dr. Taylor's....2 4-5 gr.	I-2 gr.
Iron and Quinine citrate....3 gr.	Podophyllin, 1 gr.	Powd. Opium, 1-2 gr.
+Iron and Quinine citrate....5 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1 gr.	Soap, 1-3 gr.
Iron, Quinine & Strych. cit..2 gr.	Powd. Camphor, 4-5 gr.	Opium, U.S.P.1 gr.
Iron and Quinine citrate, 2 gr.	Liver, Waxham's.....2 1-4 gr.	Powd. Opium, 1 gr.
Strychnine citrate, 1-5 gr.	Ext. Culver's root, 1 gr.	Soap, 1-4 gr.
Iron and Strychnine.....2 gr.	Powd. Capsicum, 1-2 gr.	Opium Ext.I-4, I-2 and 1 gr.
Strychnine, 1-60 gr.	Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.	Opium and Lead acetate....2 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 2 gr.	Ext. Jalap, 1-8 gr.	Opium, 1 gr.
Iron sulphate exsic. 1, 2 and 4 gr.	Powd. Gamboge, 1-8 gr.	Lead acetate, 2 gr.
Iron valerianate.....1 gr.	Lupulin.....3 gr.	+Opium and Lead acetate,
Jaborandi Ext.....3 gr.	Manganese binoxide.....1 gr.	Formula "B.".....2 gr.
Jalap Comp.....3 1-4 gr.	Magnesia calcined.....2 gr.	Opium, 1-2 gr.
Powd. Jalap, 3-4 gr.	Magnesia and Rhubarb.....2 gr.	Lead acetate, 1 1-2 gr.
Powd. Rhubarb, 3-4 gr.	Magnesia calcined, 1 gr.	Ox Gall.....3 gr.
Oil Caraway, 1-8 gr.	Powd. Rhubarb, 1 gr.	Ox Gall, 2 gr.
Castile Soap, 3-4 gr.	Mercury biniodide.....1-16 and 1-8 gr.	Powd. Jamaica Ginger, 1 gr.
Pil. Calomel comp., 1 1-8 gr.	Mercury protiode.....1-8, I-6, I-5, I-4, I-3 & I-2 gr.	Ox Gall, Craig's3 gr.
Jalap Ext1 gr.	Mercury proto. & Opium, I-1-3 gr.	Ox Gall, 2 gr.
Jalapin1 gr.	Mercury protiode, 1 gr.	Ext. Stramonium seed, 1-6 gr.
Jamaica Dogwood Ext....2 gr.	Powd. Opium, I-3 gr.	Purified Aloes, 1-10 gr.
Kermes mineral.....1-4 gr.	Morphine acetate.....1-8 gr.	Berberine hydrochlor., 1-12 gr.
Krameria Ext.....2 gr.	Morphine and Atropine....1-8 gr.	Ox Gall & Pepsin, Armor's 4 I-8 gr.
Lactated Pepsin & Bismuth. 4 gr.	Morphine sulphate, 1-8 gr.	Purified Aloes, 1 gr.
Lactated Pepsin, 2 gr.	Atropine sulphate, 1-100 gr.	Iron sulph. exsic., 1-2 gr.
Bismuth subnitrate, 2 gr.	Morphine hydrochlor. I-4 & I-8 gr.	Ext. Nux vomica, 1-12 gr.
*Laxative, Cole's4 gr.	Morphine sulphate.....1-32, I-20, I-16, I-10, I-8, I-6, I-4 and I-2 gr.	Ox Gall, 1 1-2 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-10 gr.	Morphine sulph. & Belladonna, 1-2 gr.	Pepsin, 1 gr.
Calomel, 1 gr.	Morph. sulph. I-4 gr.	Pepsin and Bismuth....2 I-4 gr.
Ext. Coloc. co., powd., 3 gr.	Ext. Belladonna, 1-4 gr.	Pepsin, 1 1-2 gr.
Laxative2 gr.	Morphine sulphate comp., 3-4 gt.	Bismuth subcarb., 3-4 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 gr.	Morphine sulph., 1-4 gr.	*Pepsin, Bismuth and Strych-
Sulphur, 1-5 gr.	Antimony and Potass. tart., 1/4 gr.	nine, No. 1.....5 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-5 gr.	Calomel, 1-4 gr.	Pepsin, sacchr. 2 1-2 gr.
Resin Guaiac, 1-2 gr.	Morphine valerianate.....1-8 gr.	Bismuth subnitrate, 2 I-2 gr.
Syrup Buckthorn, q. s.	+Morphine valerianate....1-4 gr.	Strychnine, 1-60 gr.
*Laxative "Special," ...4 2-3 gr.	Neuralgia Idiopathic, Brown- Sequard's.....3 I-2 gr.	*Pepsin, Bismuth and Strych-
Ext. Coloc. co. powd., 1 2-3 gr.	Ext. Henbane, 2-3 gr.	nine, No. 2.....6 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 1-4 gr.	Ext. Ignatia, 1-2 gr.	Pepsin pure, 1 gr.
Soc. Aloes, powd., 5-6 gr.	Ext. Aconite leaves, 1-3 gr.	Bismuth subnitrate, 5 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 5-12 gr.	Ext. Stramonium seed, 1-5 gr.	Strychnine, 1-60 gr.
Res. Podophyllin, 1-12 gr.	Ext. Conium seed, 2-3 gr.	Pepsin and Iron by hydr. 2 I-4 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-12 gr.	Ext. Opium, 1-2 gr.	Pepsin, 1 1-2 gr.
Leptandrin, I-8, I-4, I-2 and 1 gr.	Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-4 gr.	Iron by hydrogen, 3-4 gr.
Leptandrin Comp.....1 3-8 gr.	Ext. Belladonna, 1-6 gr.	Pepsin and Iron iodide..33-4 gr.
Leptandrin, 1 gr.	Neuralgic Idiopathic, Br-Seq. half-strength.....1 3-4 gr.	Pepsin, 1 1-2 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.	Neuralgic, Dr. Gross'....2 I-2 gr.	Iron by hydrogen, 1 1-2 gr.
Irisin, 1-4 gr.	Quinine sulph., 2 gr.	Iron iodide, 3-4 gr.
Lettuce Ext.....2 gr.	Morphine sulph., 1-20 gr.	Phosphorus
Liver, Christopher's....3 I-2 gr.	Arsenious Acid, 1-20 gr.	1-100, I-50, I-33, I-25 and I-20 gr.
Calomel, 2 gr.	Ext. Aconite leaves, 1-2 gr.	Phosphorus and Aconite, 1-8 gr.
Rhubarb, 1 gr.	Strychnine, 1-30 gr.	Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-2 gr.	Neuralgic without Morphine, Dr. Gross'2 I-2 gr.	Ext. Aloes, 1 gr.
Liver, Improved.....2 3-4 gr.	Night Sweat.....3 gr.	Iron sulph. exsic., 1 1-2 gr.
Purified Aloes, 1 gr.	Zinc oxide, 1-2 gr.	Strychnine, 1-30 gr.
Powd. Jalap, 1 gr.	Salicin, 1 gr.	Phosph., Aloes & Nux....3-4 gr.
Powd. Gamboge, 1-8 gr.	Ext. Belladonna, 1-25 gr.	Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.
Leptandrin, 1-8 gr.	Hydrastin, 1 gr.	Ext. Aloes, 1-2 gr.
Calomel, 1-8 gr.	Lactated Pepsin, 1-2 gr.	Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.
Oil Capsicum, 1-48 gr.		
Tinct. Verat. Viride, 1-4 gr.		
+Sugar-coated only.		+Sugar-coated only.
*Gelatin-coated only.		*Gelatin-coated only.

- Phosphorus, Aloes and Nux vomica, Formula "B." 1 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-20 gr.
Ext. Aloes, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-2 gr.
Phosphorus & Belladonna, 1-8 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.
Phosphorus and Belladonna
Formula "B.".....1-4 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-33 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-4 gr.
Phos. & Cannabis Indica...1-4 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-4 gr.
Phosphorus & Cannabis Ind.
Formula "B.".....1-4 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-25 gr.
Ext. Cannabis Indica, 1-4 gr.
Phosphorus & Cantharides co.
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.
Cantharides, 1 gr.
Powd. Nux vomica, 1 gr.
Phosphorus and Cantharides
co., Formula "B."....2 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-33 gr.
Cantharides, 1 gr.
Powd. Nux vomica, 1 gr.
Phosphorus Co. No. 1.....1-4 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.
Phosphorus Co. No. 2.....1-4 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-60 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.
Phosphorus Comp., No. 3.1-8 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 gr.
Phosphorus & Digitalis co...2 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 1 gr.
Powd. Digitalis, 1 gr.
Phosph. Digitalis & Henbane, 3 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-33 gr.
Powd. Digitalis, 1 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 2 gr.
Phosphorus, Digitalis & Iron, 2 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.
Powd. Digitalis, 1 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 gr.
Phosphorus, Digitalis and
Iron, Formula "B."...4 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-33 gr.
Powd. Digitalis, 1 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 3 gr.
Phosphorus and Iron.....1 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.
Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 1 gr.
Phosph. & Iron, Formula "B" 3 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 3 gr.
Phosphorus, Iron & Quinine, 2 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.
Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 1 gr.
Quinine sulph., 1 gr.
Phosphorus, Iron & Quinine,
Formula "B.".....3 1-2 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 3 gr.
Quinine sulph., 1-2 gr.
Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine
and Strychnine....3 1-2 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 3 gr.
Quinine sulph., 1-2 gr.
Strychnine, 1-40 gr.
- Phosph. Morph. & Zinc. 1 1-4 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.
Morphine sulph., 1-12 gr.
Zinc valerianate, 1 gr.
Phosph. Morp. & Zinc valerianate,
Formula "B." 1 1-4 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-25 gr.
Morphine hydrochlor., 1-12 gr.
Zinc valerianate, 1 gr.
Phosphorus & Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.
Phosphorus and Nux vomica
co., Formula "B."...1-2 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-33 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-2 gr.
Phosph. Nux & Damiana. 2 1-4 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 gr.
Ext. Damiana, 2 gr.
Phosphorus, Nux & Iron...3 4 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.
Iron phosphate precip., 1-2 gr.
Phosphorus, Nux and Iron,
Formula "B.".....3 1-2 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-33 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-3 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 3 gr.
Phosphorus, Nux vomica,
Iron and Quinine...2 1-4 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-8 gr.
Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 1 gr.
Quinine sulph., 1 gr.
Phosph. Nux, Iron & Quinine,
Formula "B.".....3 1-2 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-25 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-3 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 2 gr.
Quinine sulph., 1 gr.
Phosph. Opium & Digitalis...1 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 gr.
Powd. Opium, 1-4 gr.
Powd. Digitalis, 1-2 gr.
Phosphorus, Opium and Digitalis,
Formula "B."...1 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-33 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 gr.
Powd. Opium, 1-4 gr.
Powd. Digitalis, 1-2 gr.
Phosphorus and Quinine...1 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.
Quinine sulph., 1 gr.
Phosph. Quin. Aloes & Nux, 1 1-2 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-33 gr.
Quinine sulph., 1-2 gr.
Ext. Aloes, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-3 gr.
Phosphorus & Quinine Co. 1 3-4 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 gr.
Quinine sulph., 1-2 gr.
Strychnine, 1-60 gr.
Phosphorus, Quinine and
Digitalis Comp....1 1-2 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.
Quinine sulph., 1-2 gr.
Powd. Ipecac, 1-4 gr.
Powd. Digitalis, 1-2 gr.
Powd. Opium, 1-4 gr.
- Phosph. Quin. & Nux vom. 1 1-2 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.
Quinine Sulph., 1 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-4 gr.
Phosphorus & Strychnine, 1-30 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.
Strychnine, 1-60 gr.
Phosphorus and Strychnine
Formula "B." 1 1-5 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-25 gr.
Strychnine, 1-30 gr.
Phosph. Strych. and Iron...1 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.
Strychnine, 1-60 gr.
Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's), 1 gr.
Phosph., Strych., and Iron
sulph.....1 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-100 gr.
Strychnine, 1-100 gr.
Iron sulph., 1 gr.
Phosphorus & Zinc comp...2 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-50 gr.
Lupulin, 1 gr.
Zinc sulph., 1 gr.
Phosph., Zinc & Strych.....1 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-70 gr.
Zinc valerianate, 3-4 gr.
Strychnine, 1-30 gr.
Phosph., Zinc and Valerian, 3 gr.
Phosphorus, 1-40 gr.
Zinc sulph., 1 gr.
Ext. valerian, 2 gr.
Phytolaccin.....1-2 gr.
Picrotoxin1-60 gr.
Pilocarpine nitrate.....1-16 gr.
Podophyllin..1-8, 1-4, 1-2 & 1 gr.
Podophyllin & Belladonna .2 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-8 gr.
Powd. Sugar Milk, 1 gr.
Podophyllin, Belladonna and
Calabar3-4 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-4 gr.
Ext. Calabar bean, 1-4 gr.
Podophyllin and Blue...2 1-4 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-4 gr.
Blue Mass, 2 gr.
Podophyllin Comp.....3-4 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-2 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-16 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 1-8 gr.
Podophyllin Co. Eclectic. 1-2 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-8 gr.
Juglandin, 1-16 gr.
Oleo-resin Capsicum, 1-32 gr.
Leptandrin, 1-16 gr.
Macrotin, 1-32 gr.
Podophyllin & Leptandrin, 1 1-2 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-2 gr.
Leptandrin, 1 gr.
†Podophyllotoxin1-8 gr.
Podophyllum Ext.....1 gr.
Poppy Extract.....2 gr.
†Potassium bromide...1 and 5 gr.
†Potassium iodide....2 and 5 gr.
Potassium & Iron tartrate...2 gr.
†Potass. permanganate ..1 & 2 gr.
†Sugar-coated only.

Quassia Ext.	1 gr.	Rhubarb Ext.	1 gr.	Sulphur iodide.	1-25 gr.
Quinidine sulphate.	1, 2 and 3 gr.	Rhubarb, U. S. P.	3 gr.	Sundew Ext.	3 gr.
Quinine and Aloes.	1 gr.	Rhubarb and Blue.	3 1-4 gr.	Syphilitic, Ricord's, Modified	
Quinine sulph., 3-4 gr.		Blue Mass,	1 3-4 gr. 2 1-2 gr.	
Purified Aloes, 1-4 gr.		Sodium bicarb.	1-2 gr.	Mercury protiodide, 1-2 gr.	
Quinine bisulphate.	1-4, 1-2, 1, 2 and 3 gr.	Powd. Rhubarb,	1 gr.	Lactucarium, 1-2 gr.	
*Quinine bisulphate.	4 and 5 gr.	Rhubarb Comp.	3 1-2 gr.	Ext. Opium, 1-10 gr.	
Quinine bisulphate and Capsicum.	2 1-2 gr.	Powd. Rhubarb,	1 1-2 gr.	Ext. Conium seed, 1 1-2 gr.	
Quinine bisulphate, 2 gr.		Powd. Myrrh,	3-4 gr.	Tannin	1 and 3 gr.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-2 gr.		Purified Aloes,	1 1-8 gr.	*Tannin.	5 gr.
Quinine and Blue Mass,	3 1-4 gr.	Oil Peppermint,	q. s.	Taraxacum Ext.	3 gr.
Quinine sulph., 1 gr.		Rhubarb Co. U. S. P.	4 1-2 gr.	Tartar emetic.	
Oleoresin Black Pepper,	1-4 gr.	Powd. Rhubarb,	2 gr.	1-16, 1-10, 1-8 and 1-4 gr.	
Blue Mass,	2 gr.	Purified Aloes,	1 1-2 gr.	Tonic, Aiken's.	2 gr.
Quinine bromide.	2 gr.	Powd. Myrrh,	1 gr.	Quinine sulph., 1 gr.	
Quinine and Capsicum.	2 1-2 gr.	Oil Peppermint,	1-10 gr.	Arsenious Acid, 1-50 gr.	
Quinine sulph., 2 gr.		Rhubarb and Iron.	3 gr.	Iron by hydrogen, 2-3 gr.	
Powd. Capsicum, 1-1 gr.		Powd. Rhubarb,	2 gr.	Strychnine, 1-50 gr.	
Quinine Comp.	2 gr.	Iron sulph. exsic.	1 gr.	Tonic, Hæmatic, Andrews', 2-3-4 gr.	
Quinine sulph., 1 gr.		Salicin.	1, 2 and 3 gr.	Quinine sulph., 1 gr.	
Arsenious Acid, 1-32 gr.		Salicylic Acid.	1, 2 1-2 and 3 gr.	Iron by hydrogen, 1 1-2 gr.	
Iron by hydrogen, 1 gr.		*Salicylic Acid.	5 gr.	Arsenious Acid, 1-40 gr.	
Quinine Co. and Ext. Dandelion.	4 1-2 gr.	Sandal Wood comp.	3 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 gr.	
Quinine bisulph., 1-4 gr.		Oil Sandal Wood,	1 gr.	Strychnine sulph., 1-40 gr.	
Iron sulph. exsic.	2 gr.	Ext. Cubeb,	1 gr.	Tonic Hæmatic with Cinchonidine.	2 3-4 gr.
Arsenious Acid, 1-24 gr.		Bals. Copaiba,	1 gr.	Cinchonidine sulph., 1 gr.	
Ext. Dandelion,	1 1-4 gr.	Sanguinaria Ext.	1-2 gr.	Powd. Ipecac, 1-8 gr.	
Quinine Co. & Strychn.	2 1-4 gr.	Sanguinariin (conc.).	1-2 and 1 gr.	Arsenious Acid, 1-40 gr.	
Quinine sulph., 1 gr.		Santonin.	1-2 and 1 gr.	Iron by hydrogen, 1 1-2 gr.	
Arsenious Acid, 1-20 gr.		Santonin and Calomel.	1 gr.	Strychnine sulph., 1-40 gr.	
Iron by hydrogen, 1 gr.		Santonin, 1-2 gr.		Tonic, Waxham's.	2 gr.
Strychnine, 1-20 gr.		Calomel,	1-2 gr.	Cinchonine sulph., 1 gr.	
Quinine & Ext. Bellad.	1 1-2 gr.	Cacao Butter,	q. s.	Ext. Prickly-ash bark,	1-4 gr.
Quinine sulph., 1 gr.		Santonin and Podophyllin,	1-2 gr.	Ext. Cinchona bark, red,	1-4 gr.
Ext. Belladonna,	1-2 gr.	Santonin, 1-2 gr.		Ext. Dogwood bark,	1-4 gr.
Quinine and Iron.	2 gr.	Podophyllin,	1-20 gr.	Powd. Capsicum,	1-4 gr.
Quinine sulph., 1 gr.		Sarsaparilla Ext.	3 gr.	Trilliun.	1-8 gr.
Iron by hydrogen, 1 gr.		Savin Ext.	1 gr.	Triplex.	3 1-4 gr.
Quinine and Iron carbonate,	2 gr.	Sedative.	2 gr.	Purified Aloes,	2 gr.
Quinine sulph., 1 gr.		Ext. Musk root,	1-2 gr.	Blue Mass,	1 gr.
Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's),	1 gr.	Ext. Henbane,	1-2 gr.	Podophyllin,	1-4 gr.
Quinine, Iron and Nux.	3 1-4 gr.	Ext. Valerian,	1-2 gr.	Triplex, Dr. Francis'.	4 gr.
Quinine sulph., 1 gr.		Ext. Cannabis Ind.	1-10 gr.	Purified Aloes,	1 1-5 gr.
Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's),	2 gr.	Senna Alex. Ext.	2 gr.	Blue Mass,	1 1-5 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica,	1-4 gr.	Silver iodide.	1-4 gr.	Oil Caraway,	1-5 gr.
Quinine, Iron and Strychnine		Soap and Opium.	3 gr.	Res. Scammony,	1-5 gr.
phosphates.	2 gr.	Powd. Opium,	3-5 gr.	Croton Oil,	1-20 gr.
Quinine phosphate,	1 gr.	Soap,	2 2-5 gr.	Tr. Aloes and Myrrh,	1-4 gr.
Iron phosphate (precipit.),	1 gr.	Sodium bicarbonate.	4 gr.	Uva-ursi Ext.	2 gr.
Strychnine phosphate,	1-60 gr.	Quill Comp.	3 gr.	Valerian Ext.	2 gr.
Quinine, Iron & Strychnine.	3 gr.	Powd. Quill,	3-8 gr.	Veratrine.	1-60, 1-32 and 1-12 gr.
Quinine sulph., 1 gr.		Powd. Jam. Ginger,	3-4 gr.	Veratrum viride Ext.	1-4 & 1-2 gr.
Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's),	2 gr.	Powd. Soap,	1-8 gr.	*Warburg's Tincture.	
Quinine & Iron valerenate.	2 gr.	Ammoniac,	3-4 gr.	Each pill contains the medicinal constituents of one fluidrachm of the tincture.	
Quinine, Iron and Zinc valerenate.	3 gr.	Stillingian.	1 gr.	Yerba santa Ext.	3 gr.
Quinine valerenate,	1 gr.	Stramonium Ext. (seed).	1-4 gr.	Zinc oxide.	1 gr.
Iron valerenate,	1 gr.	Stramonium Ext. (seed).	1-2 gr.	Zinc phosphide.	
Zinc valerenate.	1 gr.	Stramonium Ext. (seed).	1 gr.	1-10, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4 and 1-2 gr.	
Quinine and Strychnine.	1 gr.	Strychnine.		Zinc phosphide Comp.	3-8 gr.
Quinine sulph., 1 gr.		1-100, 1-50, 1-50, 1-48, 1-40,		Zinc phosphide,	1-8 gr.
Strychnine,	1-60 gr.	1-32, 1-30, 1-20 and 1-16 gr.		Ext. Nux vomica,	1-8 gr.
Quinine sulphate.	1-4, 1-2, 1, 2 and 3 gr.	Strychnine sulphate.	1-100 gr.	Ext. Cannabis Ind.,	1-8 gr.
*Quinine sulphate.	4 and 5 gr.	Strychnine Comp., Formula	" B. & "	Zinc phos. and Nux.	1-4 gr.
Quinine valerenate.	1-2 gr.	Ext. Cannabis Ind.,	1-16 gr.	Zinc phosphide,	1-10 gr.
Kneumatic.	3 gr.	Powd. Ginseng,	1 gr.	Ext. Nux vomica,	1-4 gr.
Ext. Coloc co.,	1 1-2 gr.	Phosphorus,	1-100 gr.	Zinc valerenate.	1 and 2 gr.
Ext. Colch. acet.,	1 gr.	Iron proto-carb. (Vallet's),	1 gr.	*Gelatin-coated only.	
Ext. Henbane,	1-3 gr.	Calomel,	1-3 gr.	For Formula "A" see Quinine Co. and Strychnine.	

*Gelatin-coated only.

*Gelatin-coated only.
For Formula "A" see Quinine Co. and Strychnine.

*Gelatin-coated only.

PINK GRANULES (Sugar Coated).

These granules are intended to supply the needs of physicians in such cases as require minute or frequently repeated doses. A glance at the list will show that they are distinguished from our regular line of pills in that they represent doses suitable for children. This diminishes the risk there might otherwise be of giving to a child an overdose of some powerful remedy. At the same time their distinctive color renders them attractive to the class of patients for which they are intended.

As we have not the protection of a government copyright or trademark on the name "Pink Granules," we are enabled to offer these granules at about one-half the price of similar articles in the market. We guarantee the material to be unequalledly the best.

Aconite root.....	1-20 gr.	Camphor and Opium.....	1-4 gr.	Iodoform.....	1-10 gr.
Aloin.....	1-10 gr.	Camphor, 1-6 gr.		Ipecac.....	1-50 gr.
Alum.....	1-10 gr.	Powd. Opium, 1-12 gr.		Iron by hydrogen.....	1-10 gr.
Ammonium chloride.....	1-10 gr.	Camph. Opium & Tannin 1-4 gr.		Jalapin.....	1-16 gr.
Anodyne	1-4 gr.	Camphor, 1-16 gr.		Leptandrin.....	1-16 gr.
Camphor, 1-8 gr.		Tannin, 1-8 gr.		Mercury with chalk.....	1-10 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 1-8 gr.		Opium, 1-64 gr.		Mercury protiodide.....	1-20 gr.
Morphine acetate, 1-160 gr.		Cantharides.....	1-50 gr.	Morphine sulphate.....	1-50 gr.
Oil Capsicum, 1-160 gr.		Capsicum	1-20 gr.	Neuralgic, Dr. Gross'.....	1-4 gr.
Anti-Chill.....	1-4 gr.	Cathartic Comp., Imp.....	1-4 gr.	Nux vomica.....	1-50 gr.
Chinoidin, 1-16 gr.		Ext. Coloc. co.		Opium.....	1-40 gr.
Iron ferrocyanide, 1-8 gr.		Ext. Jalap.		Peppermint Oil.....	1-128 gr.
Arsenious Acid, 1-320 gr.		Podophyllin.		Phosphorus.....	1-200 gr.
Oleo. Blk. Pepper, 1-16 gr.		Leptandrin.		Piperin	1-20 gr.
Anti-Constipation.....	1-4 gr.	Ext. Henbane.		Podophyllin	1-40 gr.
Podophyllin, 1-40 gr.		Oil Peppermint.		Potass. arsenite.....	1-100 gr.
Ext. Nux vomica, 1-16 gr.		Cathartic Comp., U.S.P., 1-4 gr.		Potass. bromide.....	1-5 gr.
Powd. Capsicum, 1-16 gr.		Ext. Coloc. co.		Potass. nitrate.....	1-10 gr.
Ext. Belladonna, 1-40 gr.		Ext. Jalap.		Quinine sulphate.....	1-10 gr.
Ext. Henbane, 1-16 gr.		Calomel.		Quinine, Iron & Strych..	1-4 gr.
Apomorphine.....	1-60 gr.	Gamboge.		Quinine sulph., 1-16 gr.	
Arnica flowers.....	1-5 gr.	Corrosive Sublimate...1-100 gr.		Strychnine sulph., 1-900 gr.	
Arsenic iodide.....	1-100 gr.	Croton Oil.....	1-50 gr.	Iron proto-carb., 1-8 gr.	
Arsenious Acid.....	1-100 gr.	Digitalis leaves.....	1-20 gr.	Salicylic Acid.....	1-10 gr.
Belladonna leaves.....	1-20 gr.	Dover's Powder.....	1-4 gr.	Santonin.....	1-10 gr.
Calomel.....	1-20 gr.	Ergotin	1-10 gr.	Strychnine.....	1-100 gr.
Camphor.....	1-20 gr.	Gamboge.....	1-32 gr.	Tannic Acid.....	1-20 gr.
		Gelsemium root.....	1-50 gr.	Tartaric Acid.....	1-10 gr.
		Henbane Ext.....	1-8 gr.		
		Hydrastin	1-20 gr.		

PILLS OF RARE ALKALOIDS, ETC.,

IN BOTTLES OF 25 AND 100 EACH.

This is an entirely new addition to our list, and will be found acceptable to those physicians who prefer the more concentrated medicaments to the old-fashioned infusions, decoctions and compounds. For the convenience of both the trade and profession they are put up in bottles of 25 each, and are all gelatin-coated, with the single exception of Hyoscine hydrobromate, which is sugar-coated only.

Adonidin.....	1-10 gr.	Daturine sulphate.....	1-100 gr.	Muscarine sulphate.....	1-100 gr.
Colchicin.....	1-60 gr.	Elaterin.....	1-20 gr.	Pilocarpine hydrochlorate, 1-16 gr.	
Colocynthin.....	1-8 gr.	Hyoscine hydrobromate, 1-400 gr.		Physostigmine salicylate, 1-100 gr.	
Convallamarin.....	1-12 gr.	Hyoscyamine, pure	1-200 gr.	Scillitoxin.....	1-300 gr.

APPENDIX.

SPECIALTIES ADDED TO PARKE, DAVIS & CO.'S LIST TOO LATE TO BE INSERTED IN THEIR PROPER PLACES.

FLUID GOLDEN-SEAL—COLORLESS.

Solution hydrastine, white alkaloid; each pint contains 20 grains of hydrastine (white alkaloid), the only valuable constituent (besides the yellow alkaloid, berberine) of golden-seal.

This preparation has nearly the same range of use as the fluid extract of golden-seal, but is devoid of the bitterness and the irritating properties, and other objectionable features of that extract. From its antiseptic character, it is useful in septic dyspepsia, but its greatest value is in the treatment of chronic inflammations and catarrhal conditions of mucous membranes. Thus it is invaluable in gastro-intestinal catarrh, in chronic pharyngitis, aphthous sore mouth, as a spray in laryngitis and bronchitis, and as an injection in leucorrhœa, gonorrhœa, and all catarrhal affections. For these uses it must be diluted with three to ten times its volume of water, and it may be combined advantageously with other remedies, at the discretion of the physician. Dose, 10 to 60 minims (0.65 to 4 C. c.). Circulars sent on application.

MERCURIC IODIDE TABLETS.

Each tablet contains one grain of soluble mercuric iodide.

Dr. Louis Vacher, of Orleans, France, has recently demonstrated that solutions containing one part of the soluble iodide of mercury in 12,000 of water are efficient in their antiseptic action, and devoid of irritating properties. In stronger solutions it becomes irritating, while those which are weaker are not equally efficient. In offering this potent agent to the profession, therefore, we have presented it in such a form that solutions of a definite strength can be easily prepared from it extemporaneously. The surgeon or obstetrician can carry in a small vial in his pocket medicine case, the material for making at the bedside of his patient, any amount of antiseptic fluid that he may require, and can readily and accurately adjust the strength of the solution to the requirements of the case in hand.

We are sure these tablets will command themselves at once to the profession at large as supplying an important desideratum. They are put up in vials of 100 each. The vial should always be kept tightly corked to prevent absorption of moisture, since the soluble salt is somewhat hygroscopic; otherwise the tablets will keep indefinitely.

For a strong solution or in infecting the hands, sponges, etc., dissolve one tablet in one-half pint of water; for a solution to be used as a spray in treating diphtheria, use one tablet to a pint of water; for intra-uterine injections in septic metritis, etc., or as an antiseptic surgical dressing, dissolve one tablet in one and one-half to two pints of water.

HYPODERMIC TABLETS.

The hypodermic syringe has become an indispensable instrument to the physician. The difficulty in the way of its use in emergencies, however, has been the lack of facilities for determining the exact dose of the medicine required, and making the same ready at a moment's notice. This difficulty is entirely overcome by our hypodermic tablets, which are so soluble that, when dropped into water, they become dissolved on shaking or stirring, in a very few seconds, to a perfectly limpid solution.

These tablets are put up in tubes convenient for carrying in the pocket medicine case, each tube containing 25 tablets, 4 of these tubes being packed together in one box. The materials of which they are composed are absolutely non-irritating in character. They are to be dissolved in a definite quantity of water, forming thus a solution of known strength, of which the whole or part may be administered.

The following is a list of our regular line of tablets. We manufacture, however, on order, any others that may be desired, provided the quantity and nature of the material does not preclude its use in this form:

Aconitine, crystals.....	1-120 gr.	Gelsemine muriate.....	1-50 gr.	Morphine sulphate.....	1-4 gr.
Apomorphine muriate.....	1-10 gr.	Hyoscine hydrobromate.....	1-100 gr.	Morphine sulphate.....	1-8 gr.
Atropine sulphate.....	1-50 gr.	Hyoscyamine.....	1-50 gr.	Picrotoxin	1-50 gr.
Atropine sulphate.....	1-100 gr.	Morphine and atropine, No. 1:		Pilocarpine hydrochlorate ..	1-3 gr.
Cocaine hydrochlorate.....	1-4 gr.	Morphine sulph.....	1-8 gr.	Pilocarpine nitrate.....	1-3 gr.
Coniine hydrobromate.....	1-8 gr.	Atropine sulph.....	1-200 gr.	Physostigmine sulphate ..	1-100 gr.
Colchicine.....	1-30 gr.	Morphine and atropine, No. 2:		Sodium arsenite.....	1-10 gr.
Corrosive Subl'te and Urea.....	1-25 gr.	Morphine sulphate ..	1-4 gr.	Strychnine sulphate.....	1-50 gr.
Digitalin, amorphous	1-100 gr.	Atropine sulphate ..	1-150 gr.	Strychnine sulphate.....	1-100 gr.

HYPODERMIC CASE.

We have also recently added to our list a new morocco-covered, silk-lined hypodermic case, containing a hypodermic syringe of improved construction, together with 25 tablets (see next page) each of the following selection:



Apomorphine muriate 1-10 gr.

Atropine sulphate 1-50 gr.

Morphine sulphate 1-4 gr.

Morphine and atropine, No. 2:

{ Morphine sulphate 1-4 gr. }

{ Atropine sulphate 1-150 gr. }

Physostigmine sulphate 1-100 gr.

Strychnine sulphate 1-50 gr.

Case filled, with syringe \$3 00

Case filled, without syringe 2 00

We furnish these cases *without syringes*, if desired. The syringes we supply with these cases, however, are of the best approved construction, and will be good investments, even to those who already have hypodermic syringes.

MEDICATED SOAPS.

We beg leave to present to the notice of the medical profession and drug trade the following line of medicated soaps, for the sale of which we have assumed the sole agency: Alum soap, 10 per ct.; arnica soap, 10 per ct.; boro-glyceride soap, 10 per ct.; camphor soap, 10 per ct.; carbolic acid soap, 5 per ct.; chamomile soap, 10 per ct.; chamomile and sulphur soap, 10 per ct. chamomile, 5 per ct. sulphur; Euca-lyptol soap, 5 per ct.; naphthol-sulphur soap, 3 per ct. naphthol, 10 per ct. sulphur; Naphthol soap, 5 per ct.; salicylic acid soap, 4 per ct.; sublimate soap, 1 per ct.; tar soap, 10 per ct.

These soaps are in pieces or cakes weighing 1680 grains, nearly twice as much as foreign medicated soaps, and are the same as used at the Philadelphia Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, and successfully prescribed by John V. Shoemaker, A. M., M. D., of that city. For their respective medicinal properties please refer to a reprint of a paper read by Dr. Shoemaker, before the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, session of 1885, and originally published in the Medical Bulletin, September, 1885, which we shall be pleased to forward on application.

SYRUP ACID PHOSPHATE WITH PEPSIN.

A combination of dilute phosphoric acid with pepsin has long been a favorite prescription with many physicians for indigestion. Of late there has been a growing partiality on the part of many to the acid phosphates as a substitute for the simple phosphoric acid. It is equally efficient as an aid to digestion, containing phosphoric acid practically in the free state. It furnishes the acid, however, in such a form that it can be assimilated to a certain extent, serving as a true mineral food. The pure phosphoric acid accomplishes this only to a very limited extent. Unless completely neutralized in the prime vise it must tend rather to carry phosphate of lime out of the system than to add to the store of it. Its injurious action upon the teeth is evidence of this. At the same time the acid phosphates secure, better even than free acid, the condition of moderate acidity in the stomach which is most favorable to gastric digestion.

The *a priori* reasoning which suggested the advantage of a combination of pepsin with the acid phosphates has been confirmed by clinical observation. We offer the combination in the form of a permanent syrup of agreeable flavor, each fluidounce of which contains two fluidrachms of liquid acid phosphate (liquor acidi phosphoric) and forty grains of saccharated pepsin, U. S. P. A teacpoonful in a wineglassful of water forms an ordinary dose. Put up in pint bottles.

INDEX.

Although the following index contains nearly fifteen hundred entries, very few, if any, unnecessary cross-references or duplicates will be found. References, of course, are made to both the common and botanical names of drugs, and each title is entered under every initial under which it is liable to be sought. Where, however, the common and the botanical name of a drug are very similar, and come in juxtaposition in the index, but one name is inserted. For example: "Hydrangea," the botanical name of which is "Hydrangea arborescens," is indexed under the title "Hydrangea." Most indexers would imagine that completeness required the entry of both. Again, different varieties of the same drug are entered under one title when they occur on the same page, and it is possible to so enter them without impairing the usefulness of the index. For example: by referring to the page indicated by the word "Cinchona," it will be seen that more than one Cinchona is alluded to. In the first proofs of this index, five different entries under the head of "Cinchona" were erased, to wit: Cinchona calisaya; cinchona officinalis; cinchona, pale; cinchona, red; cinchona succirubra. Of course certainty requires that "pale cinchona" and "red cinchona" should also appear under the initials "P" and "R" respectively, but the unnecessary entries would surely have appeared under the ordinary system of indexing, which is to simply take every title, write the words composing it in as many different arrangements as possible, and enter each under the proper initial without any regard to the purposes for which an index is made. Our only design in these remarks is to draw attention to the fact that, although this index may seem long, if made in the ordinary mechanical manner it would have been twice as long. This is certainly an indication of the value we feel this little pamphlet will be, as a work of reference, to the drug trade and medical profession.

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Abdominal supporter.....	27, 48	Althea officinalis.....	57	Aromatic fluid extract.....	51
Abies balsamea.....	52	Alum root.....	51	troches.....	33
canadensis.....	56	Aluminium acetate.....	44	Aroyan.....	6
Abro de cuentas.....	1	oleate.....	32	Arsenic oleate.....	32
Abrus precatorius.....	1	Alveloz.....	3	Artanthe elongata.....	57
Abscess root.....	51	American columbo.....	51	Artemisia abrotanum.....	59
Abstracts.....	28, 29	hellebore.....	51	absinthium.....	60
Acacia Catechu.....	53	ivy.....	51	frigida.....	22
Acetate aluminum.....	44	mistletoe.....	18	vulgaris.....	57
Achillea millefolium.....	61	saffron.....	58	Arum dracontium.....	56
Acid chrysophanic.....	12	sarsaparilla.....	51	triphyllum.....	56
metaphosphoric.....	44	Ammoniac plasters.....	31	Arveloz.....	3
osmotic.....	45	Ammonium glycyrrhizate.....	44	Asak.....	21
phosphate.....	39	picrate.....	44	Asarum canadense.....	53
sclerotic.....	46	Ampelopsis quinquefolia.....	51	Asclepias cornuti.....	59
trichloracetic.....	44	Amyl pearls, nitrite.....	40	curassavica.....	3
Aconite.....	28	Amyl valerianate.....	44	incarnata.....	56
plaster.....	51	Anacyclus Pyrethrum.....	58	tuberosa.....	58
Aconitine.....	44	Anagallis arvensis.....	3	Ash, black.....	52
oleate.....	44	Anamirta cocculus.....	54	prickly.....	58
Aconitum napellus.....	51	Andromeda arborea.....	22	white.....	60
Acorus Calamus.....	59	Anemone pulsatilla.....	19	wafer.....	60
Actaea rubra.....	58	Anemopsis californica.....	25	Asimina triloba.....	57
Adhesive plaster.....	31	Angelica.....	51	Asparagus.....	52
Adonidin.....	44	Angustura.....	51	Aspidium Filix mas.....	57
Adonis vernalis.....	1	Anodyne plaster.....	51	Aspidosperma quebracho.....	20
Adrue.....	1	Anthemis nobilis.....	31	Aspidospermine.....	44
Aegle marmelos.....	52	Anti-emetic root.....	54	Atomizing inhaler, Semple's.....	46
Æsculus glabra.....	53	Antipyrine.....	1	Atropa belladonna.....	52
hippocastanum.....	56	Antiseptic preparations.....	44	Atropine.....	44
Agaracin.....	44	Apium graveolens.....	53	oleate.....	32
Agaric.....	51	Apocynum androsaemifolium.....	52	Australian blue gum tree.....	10
Agrimony.....	51	cannabinum.....	53	Aavaa.....	16
Ague weed.....	13	Apomorphine muriate.....	44	Aveloz.....	3
Ailanthus glandulosa.....	2	Appendix.....	69	Avens root.....	52
Ajowan.....	2	Apple tree bark.....	51	Avocado pear.....	2
Ajwan.....	2	Aralia hispida.....	55	Bael fruit.....	52
Alder, black.....	53	nudicaulis.....	51	Balm.....	52
tag.....	60	racemosa.....	59	of gilead.....	52
Aletris farinosa.....	60	Arariba.....	12	Balmony.....	52
Alkaloids, oleates of in solution, rare.....	22	Arbor vitae.....	51	Balsamodendron myrrha.....	57
rare.....	27,	Arbutin.....	44	Balsam of fir bark.....	52
pills of.....	68	Archangelica.....	51	Bamboo brier.....	22
Alligator pear.....	2	Arctium Lappa.....	5	comp.....	3, 23
Allium sativum.....	55	Arctostaphylos glauca.....	17	Banana root.....	3
Allspice.....	15, 51	uva-ursi.....	60	Banberry, red.....	58
Florida.....	55	Areca catechu.....	3	Barptisia tinctoria.....	60
Alnus serrulata.....	60	Arekansisse.....	3	Barbane.....	5
Aloes.....	51	Ariseema triphyllum.....	56	Barberry bark.....	52
Alstonia constricta.....	2	Aristolochia serpentaria.....	56	Barks, pressed.....	43
scholaris.....	2, 9	Arnica.....	59	Barosma betulina.....	53
Alterative compound.....	3, 24	plaster.....	31	Bayberry.....	52
				Baycuru.....	4

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE			
Bay laurel, extract of.....	33	California fever bush.....	12	Chinese sumach.....	2
Bearfoot.....	4	laurel.....	5	tea.....	7
weed.....	26	Calisaya bark.....	54	Chinoline.....	44
Beef, iron and wine.....	33	Calycanthus floridus.....	55	Chionanthus virginica.....	55
peptonized extract of.....	43	Camellia thea.....	7, 60	Chirata.....	54
powder of.....	43	theifera.....	7, 60	Choke cherry.....	54
Bejucu peonilla.....	1	Canada snake-root.....	53	Cholesterin.....	44
perouilla.....	1	Canadian hemp.....	53	Cnidoscolus tormentosum.....	57
Belladonna.....	28, 52	Cancer root.....	53	Calor-anodyne.....	33, 35
plaster.....	31	Candlefish.....	11	Chrysarobin.....	12
Benne leaves.....	52	Canella.....	53	Chrysophanic acid.....	12
Benzoin compound.....	52	Cannabinon.....	44	Cicuta maculata.....	60
odoriferum.....	51	Cannabis tannate.....	44	Cigarettes, coca.....	26
Berberine.....	44	Cannabis indica.....	53	Cimicifuga racemosa.....	52
Berberis aquifolium.....	4, 84	sativa.....	53	Cinchona.....	54
vulgaris.....	52	Cantharides.....	53	Cinchouidine, filled capsules of,.....	30
Bergamot, wild.....	25	Cantharis vesicatoria.....	53	Cinnamomum cassia.....	53
Betel nut.....	3	Canutillo.....	10	Citrus colocynthis.....	54
Beth root.....	52	Capella bursa pastoris.....	22	Citrus aurantium.....	57
Betonica officinalis.....	63	Capsicum.....	43	limonum.....	57
Bignonia.....	5	Capsule filler, Davenport's.....	27, 37	Claviceps purpurea.....	55
Bidens bipinnata.....	59	Capsule filler, Raymond's.....	27, 43	Cleavers.....	54
Bishop's weed.....	2	Capsules.....	27, 30, 31, 38	Clof-bar.....	7
Bismuth oleate.....	32	empty.....	27, 30, 31, 38	Clotbur, spiny.....	59
Bistort.....	52	hard-filled.....	27, 30, 31	Clot-weed.....	7
Bitter bugleweed.....	52	horse.....	31, 38	Clover, red.....	54
orange peel.....	57	rectal.....	31, 38	Cloves.....	54
root.....	52	soluble elastic filled.....	27, 30	Cnicus benedictus.....	52
Bittersweet.....	52	vaginal.....	31, 38	Coca.....	10
false.....	55	veterinary.....	31, 38	cheroots and cigarettes.....	36
Black alder.....	52	Caraway.....	53	cordial.....	36
ash bark.....	52	Cardamom seed.....	53	Cocaine.....	case, improved.....
berry root.....	52	Carnauba.....	5	27, 36	
cohosh.....	52	Caroba.....	5	oateate.....	33
haw.....	24-25	Carthamus tinctorius.....	58	Coccus.....	54
hellebore.....	52	Carum ajowan.....	2	Cochlearia armoracia.....	56
pepper.....	52	Carya alba.....	53	Cochuco.....	10
root, Indian.....	56	Caryophyllus aromaticus.....	54	Cocklebur.....	7
walnut leaves.....	52	Cascara amarga.....	6	Cocoa, Brazilian.....	13
willow.....	52	acutifolia.....	59	Cod-eine.....	44
Bladder wrack.....	52	Castanea vesca.....	54	Cod-liver oil.....	33, 35
Blessed thistle.....	52	Castor beans and leaves.....	53	Coffee Arabica.....	7, 54
Blood, dessicated.....	46	Catæchu.....	53	Coffee.....	7, 54
flower.....	3	Cathartic pills.....	33, 34	Collosh.....	52
root.....	52	Casca bark.....	21	Cola acuminata.....	16
Blue cohosh.....	52	Cascarilla.....	53	Colchicine.....	41
flag.....	52	Cassia.....	53	Collodions.....	27, 31
gentian.....	52	acutifolia.....	59	Collinsonia canadensis.....	59
gum tree, Australian.....	10	Castanea vesca.....	54	Colecynth.....	54
Boldoa fragrans.....	5	Castor beans and leaves.....	53	Cologynth.....	44
Bone, powdered.....	42	Catechu.....	53	Coltsfoot.....	54
Boneset.....	52	Catnep.....	53	Columbo.....	51, 54
Borage.....	53	Cat's hair.....	11	Comfrey.....	54
Borago officinalis.....	53	Chauliophyllum thalictroides.....	52	Common pimpinzel.....	3
Bougies, iodoform.....	30-31	Ceanothus Americanus.....	56	Compressed troches.....	33
Bou-néfa.....	23	Cedron seed.....	6	Comptonia asplenifolia.....	59
Brayera antehelmintica.....	10	Celandine.....	53	Concentrated dist. ext. with hazel ext. bay laurel.....	40
Brazilian cocoa.....	13	Celandine garden.....	53	Concentrations.....	27, 29
Bromide of ethyl.....	44	Celastrus scandens.....	55	Condurango.....	54
Broom tops.....	53	Celery seed.....	53	Confections.....	27, 31
Brucine.....	44	Centaury.....	53	Comine.....	44
Bryonia alba.....	28, 60	Cephælælis ipecacuanha.....	56	Comium.....	28, 54
Bryony, white.....	28, 60	Cephalanthus occidentalis.....	53	plasters.....	31
Buchu.....	53	Cerasus virginiana.....	54	Consumptive's weed.....	26
Buckbean.....	53	Cerates.....	27, 31	Convallamarin.....	44
Buckeye bark.....	53	Cercis canadensis.....	15	Convallaria majalis.....	8
Buckhorn.....	53	Cerebral sedatives.....	33, 35	Coptis olate.....	32
Buckthorn.....	53	Cevadilla seeds.....	53	Coptis trifolia.....	56
Bugleweed.....	52	Chamaerops serrulata.....	22	Coquelande.....	19
Bullock's blood, dried.....	46	Chamberlin's syringe.....	27, 33, 34	Corallorrhiza odontorhiza.....	54
Burdock.....	5, 53	Chamomile.....	28	Cordial, cascara.....	33, 34
Burgundy pitch plasters.....	31	Chaulmoogra oil.....	6	coca.....	36
Butternut.....	53	Chamaelirium dioica.....	55	Coriander.....	54
Buttonbush.....	53	Chekan.....	6	Coriandrum sativum.....	54
Button snakeroot.....	53	Chesken.....	6	Corn ergot.....	24
Cactus grandiflorus.....	19	Chelidonium majus.....	53	silk.....	8
Cadmium sulphate.....	44	Chelone glabra.....	52	smut.....	24
Cafe.....	7	Chemicals, rare.....	27, 43	Cornus circinati.....	56
Caffeine citrate.....	44	Chenopodium anthelminticum.....	60	florida.....	55
Calabar bean.....	53	Chequen.....	6	sericea.....	58
Caladium sequinum.....	55	Cheroots, coca.....	36	Corypha cerifera.....	5
Calcium hippurate.....	44	Cherry.....	54		
Calendula flowers.....	53	Chestnut.....	54		
Califaciens plaster.....	31	Chewstick.....	7		
		Chimaphila umbellata.....	58		

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE			
Cotoin	44	Erythroxylon coca	10	Gentiana lutea	55
Coto bark	19	Eserine	44-45	Gentian, blue	52
Cotton	54	Ethyl bromide	44	five flowered	55
Couch grass	54	Eucalyptus globulus	10	Geranium maculatum	54
Cramp bark	54	Eugenia cheken	6	German chamomile	54
Cranesbill	54	Pimenta	15, 51	Tinctures	27, 28
Crawley	54	Eulachon oil	11	Geum rivale	52
Croton Eleuteria	53	Euonymus atropurpureus	60	Gillenia trifoliata	56
Cubeb	54	Eupatorium perfoliatum	52	Ginger	55
Cuea	10	purpleum	58	Glyceroles	27, 31
Cucumber tree	54	Euphorbia corollata	56	Glycerole yerbina compound . .	50
Cucurbita citrullus	60	heterodoxa	3	Glycyrrhiza glabra	57
Cup pepo	58	pilularia	11	Glucosides, rare	43
Culver's root	54	Eureka abdominal supporter . .	27, 48	Gnaphalium polycephalum	57
Cup syringe, indispensable	27, 39	European elder bark	55	Goa powder	12
Curare	44	Euryangium sumbul	18	Golden-rod	55
Curcuma longa	60	Evening primrose	11	seal	55
Cusso	16	Exogonium purga	56	colorless	69
Cyeistax antisphyilitica	5	Extract of bay laurel	33	Gold-thread	56
Cynoglossum officinale	56	of witch hazel	49	Gonolobus cundurango	54
Cyperus articulatus	1	of beef	43	Gossypium herbaceum	54
Cypripedium pubescens	53	Extracts, fluid	27	Götterbaum	2
Damiana	9	malt	27, 29	Gouania domingensis	7
Dandelion	53	powdered	28, 29	Gourou oui béni	16
Daphne Mezereum	57	solid	28, 29	Granules, effervescent	30
Datura stramonium	59	Fabiana imbricata	19	pink	27, 28, 68
Daturine	44	False bittersweet	55	Gravel plant	56
Davenport's capsule filler	27, 37	False gromwell	55	Great laurel	56
Deertongue	55	False hellebore	1	Green-dragon	56
Delphinium consolida	56	False unicorn	55	osier	56
staphisagria	59	Faux fenouil	23	Grindelia robusta	12
Dessicated blood	46	Femala kola	16	squarrosa	18
DeVigo with mercury plaster	31	Fennel seed	55	Gromwell, false	55
Diatelyzed iron	37	Ferula sumbul	18	Guaco	13
Dicentra canadensis	60	Fever bush	55	Guaiac	56
Digestive tablets	37	Feverfew	85	plaster	31
Digitalis	44	Fevertree	10	Guaiacum officinale	56
Digitalis purpurea	55	Figwort	55	Guarana	13
Dioscorea villosa	60	Fine chemicals	27, 43	Gum tree, Australian blue	10
Diospyros virginiana	58	Fine pharmaceuticals	27, 33	Gurjun balsam	13
Dipterocarpus turbinatus	13	Fireweed	55	Gynocardia odorata	6
Dipteryx odorata	60	Flowered gentian	55	Hæmatic hypophosphites	39
Disinfectant preparations	37	Flasks, sugar test	47	Hæmatoxylon campechianum . .	57
Distilled extract witch hazel	49	Flavored lozenges	27, 81	Hair-cap moss	56
Dita bark	2, 9	Flabeanie	55	Haimamelis virginica	60
Ditarinde	9	Florida allspice	55	Hard-filled capsules	27, 30, 31
Dogwood	55	Flour, Taro	48	Hardhack	56
Doom bark	21	Flowering spurge, large	56	Hardy grindelia	12
Dose list of drugs	51	Flowers, pressed	43	Hayo	10
Dorsera rotundifolia	22	Fluid extracts	27	Hedeoma pulegioides	58
Dried bullock's blood	46	Flux herb	26	Helianthemum canadense	55
Drimys winteri	60	Foeniculum vulgare	55	Hellebore, American	51
Drugs, new	1, 27	Folia carobæ	5	black	52
rare	13	Formulae of pills	61	false	1
Duboisia	9	Fly-catcher	24	white	60
Duboisoine sulphate	44	Fox-glove	28, 55	Helleborus niger	52
Dumb cane	28, 55	Fraginolo corallino	1	Helianthella	14
Dwarf elder	55	Francisea uniflora	17	Helianthus annuus	59
Ecorce de dita	9	Frankenia grandifolia	25	Helianthus dioica	55
Effervescent preparations	27, 30	Fraseria carolinensis	51	Hemlock spruce	56
Elatierin	44	walteri	51	Hemp, Canadian	53
Elder	55	Fraxinus americana	60	white Indian	58
Elecampane	55	sambucifolia	52	Henbane	28, 56
Elephantopus tomentosus	10	Fringe-tree	55	Hepatica trioba	57
Elephant's foot	10	Frostwort	55	Heracleum lanatum	57
Elettaria cardamomum	53	Fucus vesiculosus	52	Herbs, pressed	27, 43
Elixirs	27, 29	Galanbum, U.S.P., plaster . .	31	Heuchera americana	51
Emetin	44	Galipea Cusparia	51	Hickory, shellbark	59
Empty capsules	27, 30, 31, 38	Galium aparine	54	Hoang-nan	14
Ephedra antisphyilitica	10	verum	56	Holy herb	26
Epigaea repens	56	Galls	55	Homatropine hydrobromate . .	45
Epilobium angustifolium	60	Garcinia mangostana	17	Honduras bark	6
Epiphegus virginiana	58	Garrya leaves	12	Hookerians	11
Équisetum hyemale	59	Gaultheria procumbens	60	Hopfenheinbuche	14
Erecthites hieracifolia	55	Gelatin products	30	Hop hornbeam	14
Ergot	38, 55	Iodoform bougies	30, 31	Hops	56
Ergotin	38, 44	coated pills	27, 28, 30, 61	Horehound	56
Ergot products	38	capsules, empty	33	Hornbeam, hop	14
Erigeron canadense	55	Gelsemium	45	Horse capsules	31, 38
Eriodictyon glutinosum	26	Gelseminine	45	Horsechestnut	56
Eryngium yuccæfolium	60	Gentiana catesbeii	52	Horsemint	25
Erythrina piscipula	14	quinqueflora	55	Horse-radish	58
Erythrophleum guinense	21	Gentiana lutea	55	Houlachan	11
Judiciale	21	Gentian, blue	55	Hound's tongue	56

	PAGE		PAGE	PAGE	
<i>Humulus lupulus</i>	56, 57	Larkspur.....	56	Mexican ginger.....	18
Huntsman's cup.....	24	Lavender compound.....	57	Mezereon.....	57
Hydrangea.....	56	Laurel, great.....	56	Micromeria Douglassii.....	25
Hydrastine.....	45	Lead oleate.....	82	Mikania guaco.....	13
Hydrastis canadensis.....	55	Lead plaster.....	81	Mineral water salts.....	27, 30
Hydrochinon.....	45	Leaf cup.....	4	Mistletoe.....	18
Hydronaphthol.....	45	Leaves, pressed.....	43	Mist. similacis co.....	3
Hyoscine hydrobromate.....	45	Ledum latifolium.....	56	Mitchella repens.....	59
Hyoscyamine.....	45	Lemon peel.....	57	Molina boldo.....	5
Hyoscyamus niger.....	56	Leonturus cardiaca.....	57	Monarda fistulosa.....	25
Hypericum perforatum.....	58	Leptandra virginica.....	54	Morphine oleate.....	32
Hypodermic case.....	70	Lever wood.....	14	Motherwort.....	57
tablets.....	69	Levisticum officinale.....	57	Mountain grape.....	4
Hypophosphites, hematic.....	39	Lettuce.....	28, 57	mint.....	57
Hypnone.....	45	Liane à Reglissee.....	1	sage.....	22
Hysop.....	56	de Reglissee.....	1	Muguet.....	8
Ichthyol.....	45	Liatris odoratissima.....	53	Mugwort.....	57
Ignatia bean.....	56	spicata.....	53	Mullein.....	57
Ilex Paraguayensis.....	19	Life everlasting.....	57	Musa sapientum.....	3
Indian black-root.....	56	root.....	57	Muscarine sulphate.....	45
hemp, white.....	56	Lily of the valley.....	8	Must root.....	18
liquorice.....	1	white pond.....	59	Myrica cerifera.....	52
physic.....	56	yellow pond.....	61	gale.....	59
turnip.....	56	Lippia mexicana.....	16	Myristica fragrans.....	57
Indigo, wild.....	60	Liquid acid phosphate.....	39	Myrrh.....	57
Indispensable cup syringe.....	27,	Liquidambar styraciflua.....	60	plaster.....	31
Inhaler, Semple's atomizing.....	27,	Liriodendron tulipifera.....	60	Myrtus chekan.....	6
Inula helenium.....	55	List of manufacturers.....	27	Nagoué.....	16
Iodoform bougies.....	80, 81	Liverwort.....	57	Napelline.....	45
Iodoform.....	45	Lobelia.....	57	Naphthol.....	45
Iodo.....	10	Logan's plaster.....	81	Naphtholin.....	45
Ipêcat.....	56	Logwood.....	57	Nepeta cataria.....	53
Iris florentina.....	57	Lozenges.....	27,	Nettle-leaved vervain.....	25
Iris versicolor.....	52	Lovage.....	31	Nettle root.....	57
Iron and wine, beef.....	10	Lungwort.....	57	New drugs.....	1, 27
bark.....	10	Lupulin.....	81	Newer materia medica.....	1
dialyzed.....	87	Lycopersicum esculentum.....	23	New ureometer, the.....	27, 48
oleate.....	82	Lycopus europeus.....	53	Nickel oleate.....	32
plaster.....	81	virginicus.....	53	Nicotiana tabacum.....	60
wood.....	14, 56	Mace.....	57	Night-shade, yellow-flowered.....	19
Issue plasters.....	39	Magnolia.....	54,	Nitrite amy pearl.....	40
Ivy, American.....	51	Maiblumen.....	8	Noix d'arc.....	8
Jaborandi.....	14, 15	Male fern.....	57	Normal liquids.....	27
Jacaranda.....	5	Mallotus philippensis.....	15	Nuphar advena.....	61
Julap.....	56	Malt extracts.....	27,	Nutmegs.....	57
Jamaica dogwood.....	14	Manaca.....	17	Nux vomica.....	57
pepper.....	15	Mandirake.....	57	Nymphœa odorata.....	60
pimento.....	15	Manganese oleate.....	57	Oak bark, white.....	60
wild liquorice.....	1	Mango fruit.....	17	Enanthe the phellandrium.....	60
Jambu Assu.....	15	Mangostane.....	17	Enothera biennis.....	11
Jasundi.....	21	Manufactures, list of.....	27	Oil, cod-liver.....	33, 35
Jatamansi.....	18	Manzanita.....	17	Oil, chaulmoogra.....	6
Jateorrhiza Calumba.....	54	Marrubium vulgare.....	56	eucalyptus.....	11
Jeffersonia diphylla.....	60	Marsh mallow.....	57	eulachon.....	11
Jequirity.....	56	rosemary.....	57	wood.....	18
Jersey tea.....	56	Mary thistle.....	28,	Ointments.....	27, 31
Johnswort.....	56	Masterwort.....	57	of oleates.....	27, 31, 32
Judas tree.....	15	Matico.....	57	Oleates.....	27, 31
Juglans cinerea.....	53	Medicated lozenges.....	27,	ointments of.....	27, 31
nigra.....	52	soaps.....	70	O'mam.....	2
Juniper berries.....	56	syrups.....	70	Onosmodium virginianum.....	65
Juniperus communis.....	56	Medicinal elixirs.....	57	Oolachan.....	11
sabina.....	59	syrups.....	70	Ophelia cherata.....	54
Kaffee.....	7	wines.....	70	Opium plaster.....	31
Kairine.....	45	Melia Azedarach.....	58	Opium, preparations of.....	40
Kalmia latifolia.....	50	Melissa officinalis.....	52	Orange peel, bitter.....	57
Kamala.....	15	Menconca bark.....	52	sweet.....	57
Kava kava.....	16	Menispermum canadense.....	61	Oregon grape.....	4
Kawa.....	15	Mentha piperita.....	58	Orozub abro de cuentaz.....	1
Kino.....	56	viridis.....	59	rosario.....	1
Klettensamen.....	5	Menthol.....	17	Orris root.....	57
Kola nuts.....	16	pencils.....	17,	Ostier, green.....	56
Koussou.....	16	Menyanthes trifoliata.....	58	red.....	58
Krameria triandra.....	58	Mercurialis annua.....	18	Osmic acid.....	45
Kuchenschelle.....	19	Mercuric iodide tablets.....	60	Osmorrhiza longistylis.....	59
Labrador tea.....	56	Mercurio vegetal.....	60	Osmunda regalis.....	53
Lactucarium.....	56	Mercury oleate.....	60	Ostrya virginica.....	14, 56
Lactuca virosa.....	56, 57	Mercury olearate.....	60	Ottonia jaborandi.....	15
Ladies' bed-straw.....	56	Metaphosphoric acid.....	44	Ox-gall, preparations of.....	40
slipper.....	56	plasters.....	81	Oxide of mercury, yellow.....	49
Lanolin.....	45	weed.....	81	Oxydendron arboreum.....	22
Lappa officinalis.....	53	yellow oxide of.....	49	Pale cinchona.....	54
Large flowering spurge.....	56	Metaphosphoric acid.....	44		
Larix Americana.....	60				

	PAGE		PAGE		PAGE
Pancreatin	27, 41	Polyporus officinalis	51	Rue	58
Pansy	57	Polytrichum juniperinum	56	Rumex acetosella	59
Papain	45	Pomegranate	58	crispus	61
Papaver somniferum	58	Pond-lily, white	60	Ruta graveolens	58
Papaw	57	Poor man's weather glass	61	Sabal serrulata	22
Papayotin	45	Poplar, white	60	Sabbatia angularis	53
Paracoto bark	19	Powdered extracts	27, 28, 29	campestris	21
Paracotoin	45	bone	42	elliottii	20
Paraguay tea	19	Poppy heads	58	paniculatae	20
Paraldehyde	45	Populus canescens	52	stellaris	21
Pareira brava	57	Powder of beef	43	Sacred bark	20
Parsley root	58	Premna taitensis	23	tree bark	20
Pasque flower	19	Pressed herbs, etc.	27, 43	Safety syringe, Smith's	27, 47
Pasta guarana	13	Poisonous plants	27	Saffron, American	68
Paulinia sororia	13	Powder of beef	43	Sage	58
Peach leaves	68	Premna taitensis	23	Saint herb	26
Pearls, nitrite amyli	40	Pressed herbs, etc.	27, 43	Saint alba	69
Pelletierine	45	Prickly ash	53	nigra	52
Pellitory	68	Pride of China	53	Salts, mineral water	27, 30
Pencil flower	22	Prinos verticillatus	52	Salvia officinalis	58
Pennyroyal	68	Property list of drugs	51	Sambucus canadensis	65
Penthorum sedoides	60	Prunus serotina	54	nigra	65
Pepper, black	52	virginiana	54	Sandal wood	21
Peppermint	58	Ptelea trifoliata	60	Sanguinaria canadensis	52
Pepsin.	27, 41	Pterocarpus marsupium	53	Sanguinarine	46
Peptonized extract of beef	43	Pterocaulon pycnostachyum	53	Sangus b. vinus exsiccatus	46
Peptonizing tablets	42	Ptychotis ajowan	2	Santal citrin	21
Pernambuco jaborandi	14	Pulmonaria officinalis	57	Santal n album	21
Persea gratissima	2	Pulsatilla	19, 23	Santelholz	21
Persica vulgaris	58	Pulvis ararobæ	19	Saponaria officinalis	59
Persimmon	58	Pumpkin seed	53	Sarracenia indica	21
Petroselinum sativum	58	Punica granatum	58	Sarracenia scoparius	53
Puemus boldus	5	Purslane	58	Sarracenia flava	24
Pharmaceutical specialties, fine	27	Pycnanthemum montanum	57	purpurea	58
Phoradendron flavescens	18	Pyrethrum parthenium	55	Sarsaparilla	58
Physostigma venenosum	53	Pyridine	45	American	51
Physostigmine	45	Pyrus malus	51	para	59
Phytolacca decandra	58	Quassia	58	smilax	22
Pichi	19	Quillaya saponaria	59	Sassafras	59
Picraena excelsa	58	Quinine and urea muriate	43	Sassy bark	21
Picramnia antidesma	6	Quinine, filled capsules of	83	Satalum citrinum	55
Picrotoxin	45	flower	20	Satureja hortensis	59
Pill bearing purg'e	11	oleate	83	Saunders	21
Pills, cathartic	33, 34	Raphidophora viettensis	23	Savanna flower	24
formulae list of	16	Rare alkaloids, etc.	27, 43	Savin	59
gelatin-coated	27, 28	Raspberries	63	Saw palmetto	22
of rare alkaloids	68	Raspberry, red	53	Saxifrage	59
sugar-coated	27, 28, 30	Rectal capsules	81	Scilla maritima	59
Pilocarpus pennatifolius	11	Red baneberry	53	Scleritoxin	46
Pilocarpine	45	bud	15	Sclerotic acid	46
Pimpernel, common	8	cinchona	51	Scouring rush	59
Pimpinella Anisum	51	clover	51	Serpularia nodosa	55
saxifraga	59	osier	51	Scutellaria lateriflora	59
Pine bark, white	60	raspberry	53	Scutellap.	59
Pink granules	27, 28, 68	Resin plaster	81	Sedatives, cerebral	33, 35
root	58	Resorcin	46	Semen barbame	5
Pinus strobus	60	Reymond's capsule filler	27,	gynocardiae	6
Piper methysticum	16	Rhamnus catharticus	53	Semi di corallo	1
nigrum	52	frangula	53	Simple's atomizing inhaler	17, 16
Pipsissewa	58	purshianus	20, 31	Senecio aureus	57
Piscidia erythrina	14	Rhatany	53	Senega	59
Piscidin	14, 45	Rheum officinale	53	Senna	59
Pitch burgundy plasters	81	Rhododendron maximum	53	Serpentaria	59
Pitcher plant	58	Rhubarb	53	Serronia jaborandi	15
Plantago major	53	Rhus aromatica	21	Sesamum orientale	52
Plantain	58	glabra	59	Sheep laurel	59
Plasters, issue	39	toxicodendron	53	sorrel	59
roll	27, 31	Ricinus communis	53	Shell-bark hickory	59
Pleurisy root	58	Roborans plaster	81	Shepherd's purse	22, 28
Pocket reagent case	27, 42	Roll plasters	27, 81	Sierra salvia	22
Po' de bahia	12	Roman chamomile	54	Silkweed	59
Podophyllotoxin	45	Roots, pressed	43	Silphium laciniatum	58
Podophyllum peltatum	57	Rosella	23	Silver o'late	32
Poison oak	28, 58	Rossolis	54	Silybum Marianum	57
Poke	58	Rosin weed	58	Simaba c'dron	6
Polemonium reptans	51	Rottlera tinctoria	15	Simaruba	59
Polygala senega	59	Rubus strigosus	58	Skunk bush	21
Polygonatum officinale	59	villosus	52	cubbage	59
Polygonum acre	60	Rudbeckia laciniata	60	Smilax officinalis	58
Bistorta	52			papyracea	59
Polymnia Uvedalia	4			sarsaparilla	22

PAGE		PAGE	PAGE
Snake weed.....	11	Tablets, mercuric iodide.....	69
Soap plaster.....	81	yellow oxide mercury..	49
tree bark.....	59	Tablets, peptonizing.....	42
Soaps, medicated.....	70	Tag alder.....	42
Soapwort.....	59	Tamarac.....	60
Sodium choleate.....	46	Tanacetum vulgare.....	60
tungstate.....	46	Tansy.....	60
Solanum Dulcamara.....	52	Taraxacin.....	45
Soliago odora.....	55	Taraxacum dens-canis.....	55
Solid extracts.....	27, 28, 29	Taro flour.....	48
Soluble elastic filled capsules, 27,	29	Tea.....	7, 10
Solutions of oleates of alkaloids.....	32	Teamster's tea.....	10
Solomon's seal.....	59	Tepopote.....	10
Sonnenthal.....	22	Terebene.....	48
Sorrel tree.....	22	Terpin hydrate.....	46
Southernwood.....	59	Test flasks, sugar.....	47
Sourwood leaves.....	22	papers, urinary.....	27, 48
Spanish needles.....	59	Teucrium scordium.....	60
Sparteine sulphate.....	40	Thalictrothys pacificus.....	11
Spearmint.....	59	Thalline.....	46
Specialties, fine pharmaceutical, 27		Thapsia garganica.....	23
Spicewood berries.....	59	Thapsie.....	23
Spigelia mariandica.....	53	Thé.....	7
Spikenard.....	59	Thèe.....	7
Spiny clothor.....	59	Thimbleweed.....	60
Spiraea tomentosa.....	50	Thornapple.....	28
Spoonwood.....	15	Thuya occidentalis.....	51
Spurge, large flowering.....	53	Thyme.....	60
Squaw-vine.....	59	Thymus vulgaris.....	60
Squill.....	59	Tinctures, German.....	27, 28
Standard medicinal products.....	27	Tin oleate.....	32
Statice brasiliensis.....	4	Tobacco.....	60
caroliniana.....	57	Tolu.....	60
Stavesacre seed.....	59	Tomato.....	23
Sterculia acuminata.....	16	Tonka bean.....	60
Stigmata maidis.....	8	Tonga.....	23
Stillingia.....	59	Tomentilla root.....	60
Stink-bush.....	21	Tree of heaven.....	2
Stone-crop, Virginia.....	69	Trichloracetic acid.....	44
root.....	59	Trifolium compound.....	28
Stramonium.....	59	pratense.....	54
Strychnine oleate.....	32	Trillium erectum.....	52
Strychnos gauthieriana.....	14	Triticum repens.....	51
ignatii.....	58	Troches.....	23
nux vomica.....	57	Trumpet plant.....	24
Stylosanthes.....	22	Turkey corn.....	63
Succus alterans.....	3	Turmeric.....	63
Sugar-coated pills.....	21, 28, 61	Turmerica aphrodisiaca.....	9
Sugar test flasks.....	47	Tussilago farfara.....	54
Sumach.....	59	Twin leaf.....	60
Chinese.....	2	Umbellularia Californica.....	60
sweet.....	21	Unique capsule filler.....	27, 37
Sumbal.....	13	Unicorn, false.....	57
Summer savory.....	53	Uranium nitrate.....	43
Sundew.....	22	Urea muriate, quinine and.....	45
Sunflower seed.....	59	Urechites suberecta.....	21
Supporter, Wilson's.....	27, 48	Ureometer, the new.....	27, 45
Sweet cicely.....	59	Urethane.....	46
fern.....	59	Urinary test papers.....	21, 43
flag.....	59	Urtica dioica.....	51
gule.....	59	Urtigo maidis.....	21
gum.....	60	Utero-vaginal syringe.....	27, 33, 34
orange peel.....	57	Uva-ursi.....	60
sunbitch.....	21	Vaccinium crassifolium.....	24
Symphtum officinale.....	51	Vaginal capsules.....	38
Syringe, Chamberlin's.....	27, 33, 31	Valerian.....	60
indispensable cup.....	27, 39	Veratrine.....	46
Smith's safety.....	27, 47	oleate.....	32
Syrups.....	27, 29	Veratrume album.....	60
Syrup acid phosphate with pep-		sabadilla.....	53
sin.....	70	viride.....	51
Syrup yerba santa, aromatic.....	50	Verbascum Thapsus.....	57
Symplocarpus frctidus.....	50	Verbena hastata.....	60
Tablets, digestive.....	37	urticifolia.....	23
hypodermic.....	69		

Veterinary capsules.....	31, 38
Vervain.....	60
nettle-leaved.....	25
white.....	25
Viburnum Opulus.....	54
prunifolium.....	24
Viola tricolor.....	57
Virginia stone crop.....	60
Viscum flavescentis.....	18
Wahoo.....	60
Wafer-ash.....	60
Walker's cup syringe.....	27
Walnut leaves, black.....	52
Warming plaster.....	31
Water eryngo.....	60
fennel.....	60
germander.....	60
hemlock.....	60
pepper.....	60
Watermelon seeds.....	60
Weather-glass, poor man's.....	3
White ash bark.....	60
bryony.....	28, 60
hellbore.....	60
Indian hemp.....	56
oak bark.....	60
pine bark.....	60
pond lily.....	60
poplar.....	60
saunders.....	21
verbain.....	25
willow bark.....	60
wood.....	60
Whorehouse tea.....	10
Wild bergamot.....	25
indigo.....	60
yam.....	60
Willow, black.....	52
herb.....	60
white.....	60
Wilson's supporter.....	27, 48
Wine, beef, iron and.....	33
Wines.....	27, 29
Wintergreen.....	60
Winter's bark.....	60
Witch hazel.....	60
distilled extract of, 49	
Wood betony.....	60
oil.....	13
Wooly butt.....	10
Wormseed.....	60
Wormwood.....	60
Xanthium spinosum.....	59
strumarium.....	7
Xanthoxylum americanum.....	58
Yaguandá.....	14, 15
Yappona.....	16
Yarrow.....	61
Yellow dock.....	61
-flowered night-shade.....	24
leaf cup.....	4
oxide of mercury.....	49
parilla.....	61
pond lily.....	61
saunders.....	21
Yerba buena.....	25
mansa.....	25
mate.....	19
reuma.....	25
santa.....	26
aromatic.....	50
Yerbina compound.....	50
Zea mays.....	8
Zinc oleate.....	32
Zingiber officinale.....	18, 35

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